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Machinists Rejoin A. F. L.; Chinese Quota Favored; Europe Wheat Crop High

The World's Day—October 7, 1943

Boston: Machinists' Union Rejoins A. F. of L.

More than 500,000 members were added to rolls of the American Federation of Labor today as the International Association of Machinists was unanimously returned to the organization. [Page 2.]

Shortage of storage space for Aroostook County's record potato crop prompted Maine's Governor, Sumner Sewall, to authorize State expenditure of $5,000 for the digging of huge pits to provide temporary storage for thousands of bushels of potatoes.

Charges of manpower waste at the Boston Navy Yard were characterized as "very unfair" by Joseph W. Lydon, President of Local 634, International Machinists Union, today a few minutes before City Council's Committee on Rules met to consider a proposed invitation to the Senate Truman Committee to investigate the Yard's activities.

Washington: House Group Votes to Admit Chinese

In a surprise move, the House Committee on Immigration voted 8 to 4 in executive session to report favorably a bill to repeal Chinese exclusion acts and allow Chinese immigration to this country on a quota basis.

President Roosevelt took advance steps to set up a long-range Federal public works program, which may be used after the war to provide large-scale employment. He issued an executive order directing all Government departments and establishments concerned with such matters to prepare and revise at least annually "carefully planned and realistic long-range programs" of public works and improvement projects.

The Navy disclosed that its already gigantic program for production of amphibious craft has been enlarged again, with part of the increase coming from diversion of construction capacity from destroyer escorts—swift, hard-hitting antisubmarine ships.

Europe: Wheat Crop Estimated Best Since 1939

Europe's wheat crop, exclusive of the Russian harvest, will be the largest since 1939, according to estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture. In bushels, it will probably amount to 1,540,000,000.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill will announce soon the War Cabinet's decision to maintain Government controls on British industry for some time after the war, it is reported in London.

Phillip D. Reed has arrived in London to take over the post of Lend Lease expediter, vacated by W. Averell Harriman, who has been named Ambassador to Russia. Mr. Reed formerly was chief of the Industries branch of the WPB.

Private automobiles, trucks and busses in Lisbon, Portugal, were requisitioned by the Ministry of War for military service during Army maneuvers starting Oct. 10.

Jews in Denmark are being aided in their efforts to escape to Sweden by German soldiers who are opposed to their Government's persecution practices, say refugees reaching Swedish ports.

Germany has accused the Turks of failure to fire at British planes flying over Turkish territory en route to the Aegean islands and of permitting British military personnel to land on Turkish shores, according to unofficial reports in Ankara.

George Extinaris, former Greek Cabinet member who escaped from Greece, reported in London that appalling famine conditions exist in his country which will become even more severe this winter unless increased food supplies can be provided.

Germany claims to have rejeased "another 160 Greek prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary by Italian legal authorities," according to the Berlin Radio.

National: 3 Guilty in Defective-War-Parts Charge

Found guilty by a Federal District Court jury in Cleveland, Ohio, of supplying defective warplane engine castings to the Government, John L. Schmeller, former President of the National Bronze & Aluminum Foundry Company, and his brothers, Frank, former General Manager, and Edward, Former Chief Metallurgist, face maximum penalties of 30 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fines.

Col. Bradley Dewey, new U. S. Rubber Director, told the American Chemical Society meeting in New York that the nation's synthetic-rubber plants would reach full capacity of 875,000 tons a year by next March and that he foresaw enough for all essential transportation.

The New York Public Service Commission declined to approve, without receipt of additional facts, a consolidation of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, as authorized by the Federal Communications Commission.

Henry J. Kaiser of shipbuilding fame was elected President of Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, and said he would assume active management of the company, which has been criticized for failure to increase its output. Mr. Kaiser previously had been elected Chairman of the Board.

Americas: Nazi-Spy Leader Gets 30-Year Term

Niels Christensen, German leader of a spy ring which sent radio information from Brazil direct to Germany, was sentenced in Rio de Janeiro to 30 years' imprisonment by the National Security Tribunal. Eight other members of the ring were sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment, three to 20 years' imprisonment, and two others to lesser terms. Some 80 other persons were absolved.

U. S. Navy Secretary Frank Knox arrived at Balboa, Canal Zone, for the last lap of his tour that took him to England, North Africa, and Brazil.

Regulations limiting hours of operation of service stations and other gasoline sales outlets were revoked by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War. The order permits dealers in each local area to establish hour limitations by voluntary agreement if desired.

Fliers to 'Cap' Series Climax?

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 7 (AP)—Those caps the New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals are wearing in the World Series may be traded for Japanese Zero planes—and quickly. At least, the caps of the winning team may be.

Such baseball caps are popular headgear in the tropics because they keep the sun out of the fliers' eyes. But they are scarce down here.

Today, Maj. Gregory Boyington, a South Pacific ace with 15 planes to his credit, said his Marine fighter squadron has an offer to make. It is willing to shoot down a Japanese Zero in trade for each cap of the winning team.

Major Boyington, of Okanogan and Tacoma, Wash., said his squadron was willing to put up 13 enemy planes which his men have shot down during the past two weeks as collateral in the deal.

Major Boyington shot down six Japanese bombers last year as a member of China's Flying Tigers. Last Sept. 16, in a 10-minute engagement over Bougainville in the Northern Solomons, he bagged five Zeros. Since then, he has shot down four more. Those 15 do not take into consideration the planes he has destroyed on the ground.

The Marine fliers said they felt the caps would play a part in a clean sweep of the South Pacific aerial series.

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Weather Reports

Moderate

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:48 p. m. and ends Friday at 6:19 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:44 p. m. and ends Saturday at 6:20 a. m.

Safety of Free Enterprise Is Held at Stake

A. F. of L. chief declares that encroachments by Government must cease at ending of war.

Government encroachment upon the "exercises of our normal and rightful freedoms" is no laughing matter, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, asserted today, adding that it is a temporary evil, for the duration of the war only, and that it must not be perpetuated.

Mr. Green, who is in Boston attending the annual convention of the A. F. of L., addressed a luncheon meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this noon.

Explaining the philosophy and policies of the American Federation of Labor in regard to free enterprise, Mr. Green said that free enterprise means freedom of opportunity for the individual. It is, he said, not the exclusive right of private industry. Labor claims a stake in free enterprise, as well.

"With their customary good humor, Americans like to joke about the plight of war industry employers buried in masses of questionnaires and tax reports and Government red tape. But labor knows and you know," the labor head said, "that the bitter truth about Government encroachment upon the exercise of our normal and rightful freedoms is no laughing matter. During wartime, we regard Government regulation and direction of the domain of free enterprise as a necessary evil. But we insist that it must be a temporary evil.

Free Enterprise

"The principle of free enterprise," he continued, "is embodied within the foundation of our economic and political structure. It obligates the Government to guarantee, protect and preserve the exervise of the right of private ownership of property, to prevent the illegal seizure of confiscation of privately-owned property and to secure the right of individuals or corporations to manage property for public or private use."

Individual liberty and security are inseparably associated with the vital principle of free enterprise and the private ownership and management of property, Mr. Green declared.

"These priceless blessings will remain with us only so long as we maintain the source from which they flow. They will be destroyed beyond recall or recapture if ever we permit totalitarianism in any form to be substituted for democracy in the Government of the United States. The value and virtue of free enterprise have been tried and tested and proved during the entire course of the nation's history," Mr. Green asserted.

Met the Test

Declaring that Labor appreciates the fact that under a system of free enterprise the highest standards of life and living the world has ever known were established in America, the A. F. of L. head said that free enterprise has met the test in this war in a way that "evokes our unstinted admiration."

Warning his listeners that the greatest challenge to the preservation of free enterprise lies ahead, Mr. Green said that victory only will be temporary unless the freedom of enterprise and labor can thereby be safeguarded for all time.

"Your responsibilities as the leaders of business and industry are grave and inescapable," he said. "The last gun fired in this war will precipitate the crisis. You must then take hold. You must not be intimidated or overcome by the magnitude of the task. You cannot wish the responsibilities off on the Government or anyone else. It will be up to you to make good for your own sake, for the sake of national welfare and for the sake of the preservation of free enterprise."

Nazi-Allies Locked in Fight for Rome; Draft Bill Modified by House Group; Vinson Declares Tax on Sales Ruinous

Tells House tax group it would mean price spiral in wages and costs all along line.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, told the House Ways and Means Committee today that he could not "hold the line" against the pressure of wage and salary increases and farmer demand for higher prices if Congress voted a 10 per cent general sales tax.

It was the most positive statement in two days of testimony by Mr. Vinson regarding the drive by many committee members for a sales tax as an alternative to the Treasury's big new $10,500,000,000 tax program.

Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee asked Mr. Vinson the question as the hearing neared an end:

"Do you believe you could hold the line against price increases on the wage and salary front if a 10 per cent general sales tax were imposed?"

There was an impressive pause before Mr. Vinson spoke.

"I don't think so," he responded at length.

Says It Means Price Spiral

"Then naturally if it were levied, workers and salary earners would immediately demand an increase in wages?"

"More than that, the farmers would say that they deserved higher prices because what they bought cost 10 per cent more."

"Then it is your considered opinion," asked Mr. Cooper again, "that you could not hold the line?"

"That is my judgment," replied Mr. Vinson.

Mr. Vinson pleaded with former colleagues not to brush aside the Treasury tax program, as they show signs of doing, in view of the imminent danger of the rise of the "black market" and inflation.

"As Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization," he declared, "I do not believe we can prevent inflation in this country without a stronger fiscal policy.

"The addition of $10,500,000,000 to tax revenues is, in my judgment, a minimum requirement.

"Congress has provided effective machinery for controlling prices

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Easing of father draft in Senate bill puts stress on induction of nonessential groups.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Tightened draft deferment rules for both Government and industry, together with greatly increased dependency allotments for families with fathers in service, are on the way.

Following Senate action yesterday killing the Wheeler no-fathers'-draft bill and approving increases in servicemen's dependency allotments from the present $10 to $30 for the first child and from $10 to $20 for each additional child, the House Military Affairs Committee today approved a compromise measure providing smaller increases, for submission to the House early next week.

The House Committee's bill would provide $22 for the first child, $18 for the second and $16 for each additional youngster.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Committee head, said the House increases would boost the Government's dependency payment by $650,000,000 a year, which he thought was sufficient, adding that he believed no serious effort to increase the scale still further would be made on the House Floor.

Subsistence, Not Assistance

"No member wants to pickpocket the Treasury," he said. "It is sufficient to change this program from one of assistance, as it has been, to one of subsistence—a change necessary when we draft heads of families."

Killing the Wheeler bill to defer the drafting of fathers, the Senate in one day of vigorous action drew up and passed by 69 to 0 new legislation designed to weed dispensable nonfathers from industrial and Government jobs and generally soften the impact of the fathers' draft.

Amendments and suggestions of at least eight Senators were eventually incorporated in the Senate bill when the eight-hour session was over.

The measure delivered to the House containing these provisions:

1. An increase in dependency allotments, proposed by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, raising the allowances of service wives with one child from

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Associated Press via Signal Corps Radiophoto

The Generals Get Together

Shortly after their armies joined below Naples, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, left, commander of the British Eighth Army, and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States Fifth Army, got together for a conference and inspection tour.

Mountbatten arrives at new command while Burma drive nears; Russians gain.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

New events in the eastern war theater were foreshadowed by the arrival at New Delhi of Lord Louis Mountbatten to take up his new command of the Southeast Asia theater and by a daring raid on Wake Island by a United States Pacific Fleet task force.

Naval vessels and carrier-borne aircraft, under Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, heavily attacked positions on this Japanese-held point, 2,000 miles west of Hawaii. Details were not immediately forthcoming, but the Allies are clearly pursuing their plan of maintaining the maximum pressure against the over-extended island conquests of the Japanese, as the moment for the campaign in Burma draws nearer.

Meanwhile, the battle for Rome has opened. At the moment, Allied advance on both sides of Italy is being held up by stiffening German resistance.

Heavy reinforcements from the Nazi Tenth army, operating in Northern and Central Italy, confront both General Clark on the west and General Montgomery on the East.

Reports sent out from Allied Headquarters the previous day that General Clark's Fifth army had forced the crossing of the Volturno "at an unspecified point," turned the German line and forced the Nazis to withdraw, were apparently based on a misunderstanding. What actually happened was that the Fifth Army crossed the Calore, a tributary of the Volturno which continues the flow of that stream eastward where the main waters bend northward.

The Germans appear to be still defending the Volturno in front of General Clark, while they are reported to have shifted a whole armored division from the west to oppose General Montgomery's seasoned troops in the East. The latter, which were being helped by two destroyers from the coast, are fending off repeated and heavy attacks.

The opening up of the full East Mediterranean campaign waits upon events in Italy. Yugoslav irregulars were holding their own in the Northern Adriatic. On Cos, off the Turkish coast, however, Germans have regained the main town of Cos and other points and continued resistance of the little band of Allied airmen there seemed precarious—it being questionable whether the Allies have a force available to rescue them.

The Mediterranean naval units are clearly much occupied around Italy. One flotilla of submarines pushed up right into the Gulf of Genoa, shelling landing wharves and factories.

American casualties since the landings at Salerno, Italy, so far, are 8,307, of whom 511 have been killed in action, according to a report by Secretary of War Stimson.

In the Far East, General MacArthur's forces, pushing northwestward in New Guinea from Finschhafen toward the next Japanese base at Madang, reached Dumpu, 50 miles south of the latter point.

In Russia, there were Russian gains between Velikie Luki and Smolensk, but otherwise heavy rains appeared to have brought the Red Army advance to a standstill.

Italy:

Battle for Rome Opened by Nazis

The Battle for Rome has begun with the Germans launching powerful infantry and armored attacks in the Termoli area along

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

French Purge in Corsica To Set Home Pattern

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 7—From now until Nov. 11 the French Committee of National Liberation is carrying out an intensive "purge" in Corsica, the first Department of Metropolitan France to be delivered from Axis occupation.

By that date all executions, imprisonments, and fines found warranted during retrospective investigations are to have been ordered.

Thereafter nobody in Corsica is to be held liable for offenses committed prior to the Island's liberation, signalized officially yesterday in Algiers by a salute of 25 guns and display of the French Tricolor in the streets.

Retributory proceedings initiated by the Committee of National Liberation, but carried out by the Corsicans themselves are going to be studied with the closest interest, for they are seen to foreshadow what will happen in France when the metropolitan territory too is freed.

The recapture of Corsica was part of the war plans framed by the Allied Force Headquarters because Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander in Chief of the French armed forces, is himself subject to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command.

But apart from military considerations, political and administrative problems are to be handled exclusively by the French Committee of National Liberation. This is going to provide a test of this body's wisdom and capability.

The French are dependent for supplies and transport upon American and British aid. But in other respects the responsibility for the restoration of Corsica rests with the French and Corsicans themselves.

Five judges have been appointed to carry out the purge which

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Nazis Tighten Balkan Political Noose; Allies Value Mediterranean Board

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—A Stockholm report that the American Seventh Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is already in Italy preparing for a Balkan invasion was carried today by Reuters.

The Balkans, meanwhile, began to shape up as an important subject for discussion at the forthcoming Anglo-American-Russian conference in Moscow.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—Both the Allies and the Germans are busily preparing for possible immediate future moves in the Balkans. Military preparations, being the more obvious, are most commented upon but equally important in their long-term effect may be those of political strategy which are also proceeding apace.

On the military side reports of

Yugoslavian Unit In U. S. Air Force

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 7

In the presence of President Roosevelt and the Yugoslav Ambassador, a Yugoslavian combat unit became an active part of the Army Air Forces yesterday in a ceremony at Bolling Field.

Four Liberator bombers were dedicated to the unit and their crews will take them to North Africa and Italy for action.

Allied massing of forces on the southeastern coast of Italy for attack upon some part of the Adriatic shores of the Balkans are counterbalanced by renewed reports of German concentrations of defense troops at all strategic points throughout Southeastern Europe where invasion by the United Nations is possible.

Such military moves will depend for their success upon a variety of developments connected with the duration of the Italian struggle, weather conditions, etc. The Germans know this full well and, consequently, they are pushing ahead with their own political plans for tightening their hold on their Balkan satellites.

As their military strength decreases relative to that of the Allies, the Germans more and more find an outlet through political stratagems.

Germany's policy toward the

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—There is a movement on foot here to develop the newly formed Mediterranean Commission into a key instrument for the political reconstruction of Europe.

Although the Commission hasn't even met yet, there is a growing feeling in London—not only on the part of the British but even more perhaps among some of the other Allied Governments here—that it provides the ideal for an organization to handle many difficult problems that will arise as the Continent of Europe is progressively liberated by the Allies.

The principal factor which causes so much importance to be attributed by this body is the Russian representation, Andrew Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has been sent from Moscow to sit on this Commission—clear indication of the significance attached to it by Joseph Stalin.

The very fact that the Russian Government is treating the Commission in this way as an impor-

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U. S. Ordnance at Top Speed

Where 4,500 workers were required to produce 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition in a 24-hour day in 1942, less than one-half that number are needed today to turn out the same quantity and quality materials, Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commanding Officer of the Boston Ordnance District, reported today.

Similarly, the Ordnance chief proudly explained that where six plants in pre-Pearl Harbor days were getting only about 3,600 .50-caliber anti-aircraft machine guns, one single plant today is turning out approximately 7,200 such guns or about double the volume of the former six plants.

General Lewis used these figures today to indicate the amazing job that Army Ordnance has done to produce better, more and cheaper battle tools with the use of less manpower and consumption of less critical material than at any other time in its 131 years of history.

"Streamlined, industrial efficiency," he said, "is an old story to Army Ordnance." But the new chapter that the Army Ordnance is adding to this story is the finest in its career, he indicated.

"Ordnance production increases," the General continued, "have been tightly coupled with manpower decreases. I know of no better way to indicate the dynamic industrial and manpower efficiency drive of the ordnance department, Army service forces than to cite the fact that from October 1942 to August 1943, ordnance production of battle tools went up 45 per cent, while ordnance civilian personnel declined 13 per cent."

Biggest Fish Story—Yes, It Got Away

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—In the office of the Co-ordinator of Fisheries yesterday they were laughing over the story of the fishing crew that caught the biggest one in all history—and was glad to see it get away.

A trawler, the Adelaide T. (so the story runs), was operating off the eastern end of Long Island, N. Y. Suddenly the vessel started going backward. That continued at some speed for 40 minutes.

The crew was staring open-mouthed into the sea trying to guess what sort of monster their net had snagged when a smoke bomb emerged from the water and exploded in air. That was enough. The crew cut loose the net, containing the day's catch. The trawler's backward movement stopped.

Twenty minutes later a United States submarine surfaced.

U. S. Discloses Part It Played In Scuttling of French Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The dramatic story of the United States Government's efforts to keep the French Fleet out of German hands and to bolster Vichy against Germany—a diplomatic campaign which ended with scuttling of much of the French Fleet in Toulon Harbor Nov. 27, 1942—is revealed today by the State Department.

The Department, in a move to give documentary background to critical days of the war and further justify its Vichy policy, has given out the texts of six heretofore unpublished documents which are to appear in the new edition of the White Book—Peace and War: United States Foreign Policy, 1931-1941.

The documents deal with one [illegible] American French relations. There are wide aspects of policy, particularly touching the question of its effectiveness, which are outside the range of the currently published material.

The documents, however, show that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, aware of the issues at stake, began their efforts to keep the French Fleet away from Hitler even before the Franco-German armistice was signed at Compiégne, June 22, 1940.

They show that the United States Government, supicious of the French leaders, time and again during the Vichy Government's precarious existence, warned Marshal Philippe Pétain, Admiral

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Boston Held Natural Focus of Air Traffic

Boston was pictured today as the "great terminal" and natural focus of air line traffic from the United States across the Atlantic to Europe by A. N. Kemp, President of American Airlines, in an interview at the Parker House.

Here on company business, along with Ralph S. Damon, Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. Kemp stated his belief that insofar as his own company is concerned the flow of traffic from the United States over American routes makes Boston a natural focus of transatlantic aerial traffic.

Mr. Kemp stated that he did not think any of the great seaports along the Atlantic or Pacific seaboards would ever lose their great freight traffic, because the railroads and steamship lines terminate there, but he did thing that air transport would be able to affect the passenger picture tremendously.

In fact, Mr. Kemp called "conservative" the recent estimates of E. P. Warner of the Civil Aeronautics Board that 600 passengers a day would be carried across the Atlantic in a very short period after the war. He based his belief on the familiar phenomenon, to air transport circles, of speed "creating" business which is not possible to any other surface mediums.

A Boston business man of the future, Mr. Kemp explained, would be able to journey to London from Boston, for instance, in two or three days for the round trip in comparison with the two weeks that it would have taken by surface travel before the war. A worker with relatives abroad, for instance, will in the future be able to travel by air and possibly spend ten days at his old home. This type of business, he said, is now impossible to any other slower surface carrier. He pointed out that tropical papaya melons, for instance, may be allowed to ripen in their own habitat and then rushed by air freight to commercial outlets in the future. He cited this as another type of business which is possible only because of speed in transit.

If we had the world to make over again on an aerial basis, Mr. Kemp said, he ventured to predict that the great communities of the world would be built around the natural sources of supply. He visualized great "wheat," copper," "iron," and "rubber" communities located where the supply originated.

He predicted a great "air age" to follow the end of this war similar to the "automobile age" which followed World War I, and the "railroad age" in the wake of the Civil War.

A BREAKFAST WITH ZIP CAN HELP LAUNCH A SHIP!

War workers need hearty breakfasts—fruit juice, eggs, and nutritious, delicious Bond Donuts. They're loaded with pep and energy. And your grocer always has a fresh supply on hand.

6 for 17¢

FRESH EVERY DAY

Bond Donuts

Police Group Elects

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7 (AP)—The Massachusetts Police Association yesterday elected Lieut. James M. Sheahan of Worcester as President. Other officers chosen were Sergeant John J. O'Brien of Cambridge, Vice President; Capt. James F. Rogers, Metropolitan District Commission, Secretary; and Sergeant Daniel J. Holland, Springfield, Treasurer.

South Pacific Soldier Sends $40 to 'Sallies'

A $40 check from "somewhere in the South Pacific" found its way into contributions to the Salvation Army's drive for $310,000 in the Greater Boston area today when the Division of Industry and Finance held its third report luncheon meeting at the Parker House.

Special guest at the luncheon, Spar Sue Zapatka, Seaman First Class, presented the check in behalf of her boy friend, Sergeant Bernard Scewcyk, attached to the Army Medical Corps, to Mrs. Col. Richard Stretton, wife of the Provincial Commander.

She explained that it had been sent to her from the South Pacific in grateful appreciation of the fine work being done by the Salvation Army in that area.

The Division reported receipt of $70,499 toward its quota of $125,000 in the campaign.

'Scrap Bank' Race On in Bay State

This week Massachusetts begins a six weeks' race to accumulate 20,452 gross tons of iron and steel scrap. Through 351 salvage committees, the salvage division of the War Production Board is urging the establishment of "Victory Scrap Banks" in every town and village in the Commonwealth.

"Each community should build these scrap banks wherever feasible," declared B. G. Waters, Jr., executive secretary of the Salvage Committee today. "These banks won't be just ordinary junk piles. They will be exactly what the name implies—deposits of insurance against future shortages of these metals. The bigger they get, the better for the steel industry and for war production."

WPB points out that munitions production in 1943 has a goal which is double the accomplishment of 1942; it is figured the setting up of scrap banks will make just the difference between success and failure.

Grew to Be Speaker

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 7—Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan and now special assistant to the Secretary of State, will speak at Phillips Exeter Academy here at 7:30 Tuesday evening, October 12, the school announced today.

British and Canadian Delegates

By a Staff Photographer

Fraternal Representatives Speak at A. F. of L. Meeting

On the program this afternoon at the 63d convention of the American Federation of Labor at the Hotel Statler were the British and Canadian fraternal delegates shown above. Left to right: William Bayliss, Miners' Agent, Mine Workers Federation of Great Britain; Joseph Matte, Trade and Labor Congress of Canada; and Harry N. Harrison, President, Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Trade Unions of Great Britain.

Lack of Rain in Connecticut Cuts Water and Milk Supply

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7—The most prolonged drought since weather records have been kept in Hartford has depleted household water supplies and reduced milk production through most of Connecticut. Only five inches of rain fell during August and September, compared to a normal rainfall of slightly over 12 inches in these two months. Weather Bureau spokesmen are not optimistic about overcoming this deficit in October, usually the dryest month of the year.

The city water supply in Hartford, thanks to expansion a few years ago, is adequate to meet the situation. Persons living in country towns and depending on private wells and springs are the chief sufferers. Milk producers are forced to carry water for their stock on many farms and the Connecticut Milk Producers Association reports a drop of 10 per cent in production, attributed mainly to the weather.

The drought is responsible, also, for a sharp decrease in the potato crop, as compared to earlier estimates. Potato plantings were 22,100 acres, and estimates of the crop ran as high as 3,800,000 bushels. Now the crop is coming out of the ground with yield cut by dry weather. The total harvest is placed now at 3,500,000 bushels.

Connecticut consumes about 4,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The deficit, as usual, will be made up principally by Maine shipments.

Aids Restaurants

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin used his war emergency powers this week to aid the restaurant owners of the State. He suspended the statutes which limit the hours that women may be employed in public eating places. The limit set by the law is 10 p. m. The Governor's decree permits women to work after that hour, but stipulates that the total working week shall not be more than 52 hours.

The Governor was asked to act to relieve the shortage of help in restaurants. It was his fifth war decree.

Deferment Asked

The Governor announced he had asked a deferment for his Executive Secretary, Carl A. Lundgren, called by his draft board for a pre-induction physical examination. Mr. Lundgren is married, but has no children.

Mayor Dennis P. O'Connor of Hartford, Democrat, wired the Republican Governor expressing amazement at what he called a "demoralizing" action by the Chief Executive. The mayor, who is currently in a campaign for re-election, received a reply from the Governor, Mr. Lundgren's draft status, he said, "most certainly is not a proper subject for use in your campaign for re-election."

Newton's New School Head In Post Oct. 15

Newton will have a new Superintendent of Schools on Oct. 15. Dr. Homer W. Anderson, director of the Education Section of the War Finance Division, United States Treasury, has been appointed Acting Superintendent to fill the post left vacant when Julius E. Warren took a leave of absence to become State Commissioner of Education, Oct. 1.

Dr. Anderson, during his employment by the Treasury Department, has been responsible for a Schools-at-War program which is expected to add $500,000,000 to the nation's treasury.

He has served as superintendent of schools in St. Louis and Omaha, respectively, deputy superintendent in Denver, and assistant director of the school building program in Detroit. In the last-named city he developed and planned the buildings for Detroit's junior high school system. In Denver he headed a building program, and administered and supervised school finances, research, health, and attendance.

Dr. Anderson is credited by the profession with having brought the Omaha school system through the depression, intact as to morale and educational program despite the sparse budgets of the time.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson have a son, Stuart, who is in the Army, and a daughter, Carol, who has just entered Mary Washington College for Women at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Machinists' Many Members Back in Fold of A.F. of L.

More than 500,000 members were added to the rolls of the American Federation of Labor today when the International Association of Machinists—largest of its affiliated unions—was unanimously returned, at the 63d convention of the A. F. of L. at the Hotel Statler this morning.

News of the reconciliation, and Secretary George Meany's announcement that the total paid membership of the A. F. of L. is now 6,564,141, brought rounds of applause from the packed convention hall.

The Machinists' membership, as of Aug. 31, was officially announced as 625,121. This makes it the No. 1 A. F. of L. union in size, a rank long held by the Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Teamsters paid on 602,900 members last year.

The Machinists quit the Federation last May 31, as a result of a long-standing jurisdictional quarrel with the Carpenters' Union as to whose members were entitled to install, erect, and repair machinery. Conversations looking to a repair of the breach have been in progress daily for the past week.

Machinists' Communication

This morning, in a supplemental report, the Executive Council, calling attention to its former report of the withdrawal of the Machinists and its efforts to bring them back into the fold, reported receipt of the following communication, signed by H. W. Brown, International President of the Machinists, and E. C. Davison, Secretary-Treasurer, in which the Machinists complied with its request:

"This is to advise that our letter of May 27, 1943, announcing the International Association of Machinists' withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor is herewith withdrawn."

Recommendations that the Credentials Committee give immediate consideration to the seating in this convention of the delegates representing the International Association of Machinists brought prompt and unanimous action as they were welcomed back into the A. F. of L. ranks.

Morris Hutcheson, son of the President of the Carpenters' Union, moved for the acceptance of the Council's report, and it was carried amid applause of the delegates at the convention who rose in tribute to the return of the Machinists.

Green's "Hearty Welcome"

President William Green extended a "hearty welcome" to the Machinists, declaring that events again had proved that "tolerance, fairness, reason, and good judgment eventually succeed in our disputes."

The convention's action also virtually assured President Harvey W. Brown of the Machinists his old seat on the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Lewis Issue

The application of John L. Lewis for readmission of his United Mine Workers continued as the principal conversation topic among the delegates, the great majority of whom believed that the issue would not be finally disposed of at this convention.

Mr. Lewis has sent a letter to Matthew Woll, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, regarding his application. Informed persons said that although it is conciliatory in tone it contains no modification in substance of the position he took in negotiations with the A. F. of L. last July. Mr. Lewis said then that he expected the A. F. of L. to take the United Mine Workers "as is" and talk about jurisdictional problems "after the fact of re-affiliation."

The Lewis letter, it is understood, recited what took place in the one negotiating session in July and said that the majority of the members in District 50 of the UMW were in coal by-product and chemical plants for which the A. F. of L. had not set up any jurisdictions. Mr. Lewis also said he was perfectly familiar with the Federation's procedure on jurisdictional disputes and that these could be decided better after amalgamation had taken place. He said, too, that there was necessity for labor unity, adding that labor could not afford to be divided in the postwar period.

Most of the delegates who expressed themselves indicated a belief that District 50, which crosses some A. F. of L. jurisdictional lines, was too big an obstacle to be disposed on on Mr. Lewis' terms. None believed, apparently, that Mr. Lewis would be turned down flatly but that the subject would be kept alive and discussions continued. The opinion prevailed that if Mr. Lewis met A. F. of L. leaders part way it was only a question of determining the date of his return.

David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who is generally regarded as friendly to Mr. Lewis, commented that the District 50 issue would have to be disposed of first. To do otherwise, he said, would be a "bad precedent." Mr. Dubinsky is a member of the resolutions committee which is handling the Lewis application.

Meanwhile, Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, Republican member of the Governor's Council, today challenged the statement made at the Convention yesterday that an attempt to license labor unions was Klu Klux Klan tactics.

In a letter to Joseph A. Padway, Chief Council of the American Federation of Labor, who told the convention yesterday, "If such legislation is enacted, Fascism has come to America." Mr. Barnes defended a bill which he had introduced at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The letter read as follows: "You are quoted in the morning papers in your address before the American Federation of Labor, to have said the proposition of licensing labor unions is Klu Klux Klanism and if such legislation is enacted Fascism has come to America. You speak of such legislation before Congress and in a mild way in this state.

"Inasmuch as the bill was mine I would like to direct your attention to the important part of the proposed legislation which for some reason you entirely failed to mention. Accountability is the thing which interests me, and, I may say, thousands of others in and out of the labor movement. Licensing is purely incidental and if you will find a way of public accounting of labor union funds I will gladly forego the licensing feature.

"You might explain, if you can, why unions should be especially privileged where no one else is in the matter of accounting and especially when the income of your union alone is currently reported at some $20,000,000 a month."

Pulaski Day Proclaimed

Monday, Oct. 11, was proclaimed by Governor Saltonstall today as "Pulaski Day" when the citizens of the Commonwealth are asked to honor the memory of "the great Polish patriot who gave his life in the struggle for independence during the American Revolution."

Ballot Law Board Takes Up Protests on Council Papers

Public hearings were begun at City Hall today by the Boston Ballot Law Commission on the compalints of several City Council candidates protesting the nomination papers of other candidates for the 22-man body to be elected Nov. 2.

The Board first considered the protest of former Council President John I. Fitzgerald of the West End, a sometime politico in Boston, who challenged the validity of at least 50 of the signatures on the 331-name petition of Edward L. Davis, a draughtsman in the temporary employ of the Boston Fire Department.

To insure a place on the ballot in this autumn off-year election, the valid and proper signatures of at least 300 persons have to be certified on the nominating petitions. If a protest results in voiding enough signatures to reduce the number below the necessary minimums, the individual candidacy must be withdrawn from the contest.

Mr. Fitzgerald, one of four men trying to unseat Joseph Russo, the incumbent in Ward 3, called Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, Boston attorney and self-styled handwriting expert, as a witness to support his charge that many of the signatures appearing on Mr. Davis's petition had been fraudulently written.

While comparing the handwriting on the petitions with the signatures on the Commission's registration records, Miss McCarthy pointed out that in some cases there appeared to be a wide variance in penmanship. She cited angular differences in the vertical strokes, and variations in spacings between the letters.

Action on a request by Mr. Davis that he be allowed to explain how each signature was obtained, as it was challenged by the witness, was temporarily deferred by the Commission. Mr. Russo was one of several interested spectators who crowded the small hearing rooms on the first floor of the City Hall.

Fourteen complaints will be heard by the five-man commission whose members are: Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, Davis B. Kenniston, who presided, and the four Commissioners, William A. Motley, Jr., chairman, Fred E. Dowling, Francis B. McKinney, Everett R. Prout.

The nomination papers of 61 candidates have been certified by the Commission.

Monitor Reporter Made Air 'Admiral'

This is the story of a reporter who today went to get a story and found himself a "story."

This correspondent was invited by American Airlines representatives in Boston to interview A. N. Kemp and Ralph S. Damon, President and Vice-President, respectively, of American Airlines who are in Boston on company business.

At the end of the interview, Mr. Damon stepped up to the reporter and said, "We want you to stay around for a few minutes. We have something we'd like to say."

With visions of an "exclusive," the correspondent waited. Then, in an adjoining room Mr. Kemp presented him with a plaque symbolic of his "commission" as an "Admiral in the Flagship Fleet" of American Airlines. This means that he is a welcome guest at the "Admirals Clubs" which American has along its routes and that he rates a salute.

Chins in, and chests out, there!

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderate Temperatures

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperatures tonight and Friday morning, gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Cooler tonight and Friday morning.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cooler in the north portion tonight and Friday morning.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight and Friday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:09 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 6:33 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, in Veterans' Building, Walden Street, at 8 p. m.

Friday

"Modern Lithographs" will be the subject of a talk by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Mrs. Chester N. Cole

Mrs. Chester N. Cole who passed on Tuesday in Melrose, was prominent in State women's clubs activities and an examiner of the Massachusetts Department of Insurance.

A native of Chelsea, Mass., Mrs. Cole was long a leader in civic and women's activities in that city. For her work during World War I on the Chelsea Public Safety Committee, Governor McCall appointed her to the State Committee on Conservation and as District Chairman of the Child Welfare Board. She was also active in State Republican activities.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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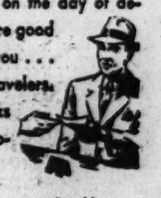

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Senate Doors Close Tight To Hear Air-Base Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—A recommendation that the United States move immediately to assure its postwar possession of strategic military bases—including those in North Africa—was made by Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky today as he and four colleagues tuned up for a private report to the Senate on their world-circling tour of the battlefronts.

Ordering its doors closed and even its employees banished, the Senate waited eagerly to be told by Senators Chandler, Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, James M. Mead (D) of New York, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine some of the things they found on their travels which they do not believe should be recounted in public at this time. It was the first executive session since June 26, 1942 when Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts reported on the Navy's building program.

Before the hour for the meeting, the five Senators worked over a summarization of their findings, as well as recommendations for changes in military, economic and diplomatic procedure.

Senator Chandler told reporters that while he did not know if his colleagues would agree, he hoped that negotiations would be started soon for the acquisition of American bases which he said are needed to protect this country's security. He disclosed that while he was in North Africa he suggested to American diplomatic representatives that they look into the possibility of obtaining bases there. Also, he thought the United States should retain a base on Iceland, where he said $50,000,000 has been spent on one of the world's most modern flying fields.

And on Samoa too, he said, adding:

"We's got to hold all the bases that would be a direct threat to the United States if they were in enemy hands or could be taken easily by an enemy. We've got to be realistic about this. Our boys are getting killed taking these islands in the Pacific and our present policy is to move out after we have won them."

Auto Workers Disapprove Of Pay Incentives

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7 (AP)—Delegates to the eighth convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, United Automobile Workers Union continued debate today over permitting local unions to adopt incentive pay plans.

A four-hour discussion on the subject ended yesterday's session after a majority report of the Resolution Committee condemned the system and said the plan "will result only in further aggravating the dislocation and unbalancing of production schedules, resulting in layoff, unemployment and dissipation of our manpower."

The majority report would ban extension of the plan but would allow local unions to decide on continuing it where already in existence.

A minority report disapproved the plan in principle, but recommended extension be permitted if local unions so desired. The report stipulated, however, that new plans must be approved by the international union.

Earlier the delegates heard C. I. O. President Philip Murray outline a program of labor's demands for the 1944 political campaign.

They included: Repeal of the Smith-Connally antistrike law; stabilization of prices and limitation and stabilization of profits; mobilization and full utilization of manpower "under a voluntary system, not by panicky and futile resort to the compulsions of a National Service Act"; enactment of antipoll tax legislation, and enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to extend social security to "include more than 100,000,000 of our people."

Kickback in London 'Throws' Jitterbugs

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Jitterbugging has been given the "heave-ho" by London "hot spots" where American soldiers have been going to cut a rug.

Covent Garden, biggest dance hall in town, led off with the ban and others have followed suit.

The reason: kicks from less effusive dancers who said they were bruised by the jitterbugs throwing their partners.

Presidential Boom For Stassen Opens

By the Associated Press

Lincoln, Neb. Oct. 7.

Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and now a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, will be entered in the Nebraska presidential primary on the Republican ticket next year, John Quinn, who said he will handle the campaign for Mr. Stassen in this State, announced today.

Mr. Quinn disclosed plans for entering Mr. Stassen on the preference primary ballot in announcing his resignation today as Deputy Secretary of State.

Wallace Sees Common Man's Era at Hand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, is more certain than ever that this is the century of the common man because he has "faith in the peace to come."

"The common man of the world will have the food and the jobs and the decent standards of living and the freedom from fear of future war which he has so long desired," Mr. Wallace declared in an interview on his 55th birthday.

The only barrier to this end "lies in the realm of politics, and the common man can take care of that if he really wants to do so," the Vice-President said.

He figures the common man's century, a forecast and an expression he first made two years ago, will really get under way as soon as the war is won, and that Americans will have a big hand in it. In that connection, he remarked, no one should assume that the United States is going to feed other people, or give its resources to other people, except on an emergency basis.

"It may be good business for the United States to save tens of millions of people from starvation now," he observed, "but it also would be good business to get those tens of millions producing for themselves at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. Wallace proposes self-liquidating public works in various parts of this country's surplus production capacity and engineering ability. He estimated that surplus, however, at only about 5 or 10 per cent of the nation's potential "because 90 or 95 per cent of our resources and skills will be needed to give our own folks proper food, housing, good educational facilities, and modern transportation."

He added enthusiastically:

"We've just started making these United States a fine place to live."

"Full employment in the United States can do an awful lot to promote world-wide prosperity," he said. "For instance, if we're fully employed, we would buy more coffee from Brazil, more minerals from Bolivia, Peru and Chile, and so on."

Mrs. Roosevelt 'Joke' In Movie Assailed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Walter C. Ploeser (R) of Missouri has protested against showing of the news-reel scene in which he said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt classes "Japs and Republicans as common enemies." He said he would demand a congressional investigation of propaganda use of the movies.

Mrs. Roosevelt declined to comment, but a spokesman for Pathe News, one of the companies distributing the film, said she was "just telling a joke—and it's the President's favorite joke—so why should anyone get excited?" Nevertheless Pathe said the scene had been deleted from its film.

Patrick A. Nash

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Patrick A. Nash, who passed on here yesterday, was Democratic leader in Chicago and Illinois for many years and co-chief of the nationally known and powerful Kelly-Nash political organization.

Mr. Nash—who did not object to being called a political boss—for the last decade shared leadership of Chicago Democrats with Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

Widely known as the "Kelly-Nash machine," the organization not only held political control of the rank and file of the city's Democrats, but was a formidable factor in state and national elections. The huge vote it polled in the nation's second largest city frequently meant the difference between victory and defeat for Democratic candidates.

Mr. Nash, a native of Chicago who began his political career 60 years ago and who held many key positions in the party's city and state organizations, 10 years ago rejected the post of Mayor of Chicago in favor of Mr. Kelly.

Equal Rights Women Put Hope in Republicans

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The nearly unanimous support of the Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee, which this week defeated by a vote of 15 to 11 the long-pending equal rights for women amendment to the Constitution, gives the National Woman's Party confidence that its proposed amendment still has a good prospect of congressional approval in the coming months.

The essence of the amendment is that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

Miss Alice Paul, President of the National Woman's Party, gave the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor:

"The equal rights amendment was first introduced in Congress 20 years ago. Now, after 20 years of hearings and inquiries, the amendment has, for the first time, been seriously considered and voted upon by the House Judiciary Committee. Eleven votes were cast for the amendment. Three additional favorable votes would have meant a favorable report to the floor of the House of Representatives. The amendment lost therefore by three votes.

Old-Timers in Charge

"Mr. John M. Robinson of Kentucky, a supporter of equality for women from the days of the suffrage campaign, led the forces for the amendment on the Republican side. Zebulon Weaver of North Carolina, another old friend from suffrage days, was the Democratic leader. Both announced before the meeting that their polls showed enough votes to ensure favorable committee action.

"The first indication that all was not well came at the opening of the judiciary meeting when William T. Byrne of New York, who had been one of the co-sponsors for the amendment when it was introduced in the present Congress, announced that he had changed his position.

Mr. Byrne informed the committee that he believed in the amendment as much as ever but would vote against it in deference to the wishes of various (Roman) Catholic groups in his district. Mr. Byrne's change in vote was followed by a similar reversal on the part of John H. Toland of California, Martin Gorski of Illinois, and Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, without any explanation from any of them as to the reason for the change. And so the favorable majority on the committee for the amendment was changed, suddenly and unexpectedly, into a majority against.

Republicans Give Hope

"In spite of the unfavorable outcome, there is ground for encouragement in the overwhelming support given the amendment by the Republicans on the Committee. Out of 12 Republican members, all but three voted favorably—thereby carrying out the Republican Party platform pledge to support an equal rights amendment to the Constitution. On the Democratic side, unfortunately, only two out of the 15 Democratic members voted for the amendment.

"The women of the country must now take up the battle again and strive for reconsideration of this adverse vote. Certainly American women deserve something better than this from the Judiciary Committee. It is not to be believed that the Judiciary Committee can long continue to block a measure to extend equality of rights to half the American people—especially at a time when the United States is advocating equality of rights for all the peoples of the world."

Representative William T. Byrne (D) of New York, who was one of the sponsors of the amendment when it was first introduced in the House on Jan. 6, and who had announced that he had intended to vote in favor of the measure by proxy from Albany, volunteered the information that he came to Washington this week to reverse his vote after being requested to oppose the amendment by the Right Reverend Edmund F. Gibbons, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany.

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Symphony Concert Preview

New Work by Stravinsky On Season's First Program

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Igor Stravinsky, who has led composers back from modernism to classicism, holds severely to the path struck out by Bach and continued by Beethoven and Brahms; and yet he breaks with one particular rule in his latest work, which the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, is bringing out at the start of its 1943-44 season tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening. The convention which he shatters is the one demanding for a symphonic work and for each division of it a more or less prolonged and emphatic terminating passage. He refuses, that is to say, to regard regular formulas of climax and coda; and he does so especially in the first and last of the three brief sketches of which his new piece, entitled "Ode," consists.

Not that he concludes sketch No. 1, carrying the designation, Eulogy, and bearing the slow-movement tag, Lento, in a fashion that would be accounted abrupt; nor that he sets a stop on No. 3, called Epitaph, and Lento again, before the themes have pursued a proper course of development. Both studies, indeed, are rounded and complete and yet they do, contrary to usual practice, finish off without vain repetition of phrase and needless pile-up of sonority.

That is something Stravinsky may be said to have added to the art of orchestral composition—the reticent close; though nobody should expect that his example will be generally followed. It is just a matter of leaving off when all has been said that wants saying, just shading down and letting go. Simple; but simple exploits come hard even to the best craftsman, often entailing much antecedent complexity. Composers sometimes hasten after simplicity only to find themselves becoming commonplace.

♪ ♪ ♪

As for Stravinsky, he takes care not to overdo the thing. In his sketch No. 2, Eclogue, designed for bright and lively treatment in performance (Con moto) he runs in very regular line. Here he writes more as he wrote back in the second decade of the century, when he was in the service of the Diaghileff Ballet. Rise and fall of emotion and progress to a peak of interest are in orthodox evidence. The playful tempo and the triple rhythms go a course quite according to historic regulation.

The manuscript score of the "Ode" is dated, evidently in Mr. Stravinsky's own hand, 1943; and the opening movement and the finale give every evidence of belonging in idea and execution to his present rather mechanistic period. The work is dedicated to the memory of Natalie C. Koussevitzky, and it begins and ends in a truly elegiac and commemorative, even if mathematical, style. But the Eclogue interlude may have been latent in the composer's thinkings and imaginings for a good while past. According to a note sent to Symphony Hall with the music, the Eclogue expresses the idea of Tanglewood, the summer institute in western Massachusetts which Mme. Koussevitzky cherished along with Dr. Koussevitzky, its founder.

But any such association could exactly as well be an afterthought. In one view, the piece is of such ancient European type as to be altogether removed from anything American, whether located in the Berkshire Hills or elsewhere. For if a hurried reading of the orchestral partition reveals anything, the Eclogue is as German as Weber and as French as Couperin. Neither in mood nor in fancy does it seem to picture Stockbridge, either that of today or the one of colonial times. Never, surely, did the note of hunting horn which pervades the episode find counterpart in the vales and glades of that town. The marksmen, Indian or white, who tracked the deer in Ice Glen went about their business without blare of brass, we may be certain. Moreover, whether Jonathan Edwards would have countenanced in a community where he had influence such gaiety as wells up in Eclogue is a question.

♪ ♪ ♪

Any Stravinsky composition is likely to be interesting for the mastery of many matters which it evinces. Take No. 1 of the "Ode," here the violas in an early passage carry a principal melody against the other strings with a balance too good to believe. All the way through this Eulogy, moreover, one section of the orchestra takes turns with another in an accompanying role. Again, simplicity; but a kind rarely attained.

Somehow, too, a Stravinsky composition is marked by types of theme appropriate to the purpose of the moment. The strain which dominates No. 1 seems to be of this sort. To the eye the notes on the staff have a disjunct and almost untuneful look, yet on the ear they will undoubtedly strike smoothly and connectedly. In such a way a composer can be original without undue effort and assertion.

'In Ireland With Yanks'

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the Telepix will include "In Ireland with the Yanks," filmed by the British Government, Pete Smith's "Seventh Column," a Fitzpatrick tour of the Andes, John Nesbitt's selection from the Museum of Modern Art's library of films recording historic events, a Puppetoon, color cartoon, story of an aircraft carrier, Tommy Tucker's music, captured Nazi films showing the scuttling of the French fleet at Toulon, and newsreels.

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Wallace Beery

In "Salute to the Marines" now at the State and Orpheum.

Egone

Klaus Goetze

Piano recitalist at Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon.

Goetze Program

At his recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Klaus Goetze will play Haydn's Sonata in E flat; Beethoven's 32 Variations on an Original Theme; Josef Suk's "Things Lived and Dreamed"; Hindemith's Dritte Sonate für Klavier; Schubert's 6 Moments Musicaux, op. 93, and Brahms's Scherzo in E flat minor.

Kreisler Sale

The Symphony Hall box office sale opens at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for the sale of tickets for Fritz Kreisler's concert Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24. This will be the violinist's only New England appearance this season.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Another Love Story," comedy by Frederick Lonsdale. Starring Roland Young, and Margaret Lindsay. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last Week.)

Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza Hotel, Oval Room—Symphony Luncheon. Boris Goldovsky. 12:15.

Symphony Hall—First in the series of Friday afternoon concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 2:40, 6:05, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:15, 4:40, 7:50.

Exeter—"Henry Aldrich Swings It." Jimmy Lydon. 2, 5, 8:10. "Watch on the Rhine." Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 3, 6, 9:10.

Fenway—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "The Gorilla Man." John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Claude Rains, Edgar Barrier. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers. 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.

Kenmore—"It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45; "They Knew What They Wanted," Carole Lombard, Charles Laughton. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers. 12:30, 3:50, 7:10, 10:10. Stage Show 2:30, 5:40, 9.

Metropolitan—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:30, 4:45, 9:15.

Modern—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 6:50, 10:15. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Colburn. 10:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:45.

Paramount—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—"So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Hoosier Holiday." Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"Don't Hook Now," "Broadway to Dimout," "Passing Parade," "Speaking of Animals," "All-American Band," "Kennedy the Great," Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous.

State—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 10:05. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Colburn. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix — "Broadway Night Life," "Jiu-jitsu for Women," "Music by Nathaniel Shilkret," "Lake Placid," "John Nesbitt Oddity," "Aztecs of Mexico with Fitzpatrick," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 2:30, 5:17, 8:15. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 1, 3:42, 6:40, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:25, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Mister Big," Gloria Jean. "One Dangerous Night," W. Williams.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder, Eleanor Parker.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr.

Coolidge Corner: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders.

Cleveland Circle: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. Continuous 2-11.

University: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 3:25, 6:40, 9:50.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden.

Codman Square: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Jean Carroll. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. 3:00, 6:44, "Get Going," Robert Paige. 2:00, 7:38.

Park: "White Savage," John Hall, Sabu. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "First Comes Courage," Brian Aherne. 1:30, 5:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 3:01, 6:11, 9:21. "Two Señoritas From Chicago," Joan Davis. 1:49, 4:58, 8:08.

Mystic: "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 2:15, 5, 9:55. "Frontier Bad Men," Lon Chaney, Diana Barrymore. 3:20, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 2:40, 9:40. "Bailudos Amigos." 1:33, 7:52.

Orpheum: "Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis, Michele Morgan. 2:15, 8. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 9:25.

Strand: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 3:25, 7, 8:40. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen. 2:15, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 6:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 6:45.

Fellsway: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Mister Big," Gloria Jean.

MELROSE — Melrose: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

NATICK — Colonial: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders.

NEWTON—Paramount: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, Rochester.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Silver Spurs," Smiley Burnette. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 1, 8.

Strand: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. M. Chapman. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. "After Midnight With Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

Strand: "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. "Cinderella Swings It," G. Warren, Guy Kibbee.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dr. Renault's Secret," John Sheppard. 2:10, 7:55. "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 4:22, 9:06.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon."

Coolidge: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes. 2:30, 7:50.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 263 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.

Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.

New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc. Additional programs, Oct. 14, 15, and 16, 8:45 a. m.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.

Boston—Third Sundays, 4 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).

Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.

New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Pittsfield—Series, Mondays, Oct. 4, 11, 18, and 25, 8 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Worcester—Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.

Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).

Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 8
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kay's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.2mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

1:15 p.m.—World Series Baseball Game.
3:30 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
3:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:45 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"Human Adventure"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Senator Alexander Wiley.
9:30 p. m.—"U Tel 'Em Club."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Biographical Sketches.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ran Wilde's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:45 p. m.—Teddy Powell's Orch.

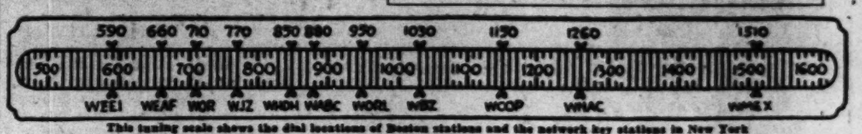
Christian Science Program For Friday, Oct. 8

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150w
3:00	"Mary Marlin," sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	World Series baseball	World Series baseball
3:15	Across the Caribb'n	Gershwin's Music; Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	game	game
3:30	News; Music	Studio Orch.; talks	"Pepper Young's Family"	Cedric Foster, news	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio Orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Walter Compton, news	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	Wom'n on H'me Fr'l	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Comments	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45	Treasury Parade	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	"Full Speed Ahead"	Art Jarrett's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Will Bradley's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish songs
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; News com'entator	News service	Sports comments
6:15	News comments	Newscast	You and the War	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Interview With a Wac	Music for Moderns, songs	Menitor World News	Boston School Committee
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Gallinger, news; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces,' comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns, the Arkansas	Concert Album	Religious program;
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Norman Cloutier's Music	Traveler; Variety show	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; Frank Mor-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; C. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days;	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure': dr.	Royal Light Quartette
8:45	Death Valley; news	"How Must We Deal	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	With Japan After the	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Classical Album
9:15	teur program	War to Win the Peace?"	& Co.; Lucille Ball	San. Alexander Wiley	The Classical Album
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jean Davis; Jack Haley;	"U Tell 'Em Club": Tom	The Classical Album
9:45	Drama; music; g'st	Dance Orchestra; songs	Orch.; Brian Aherne	Slater, m. c.; guests	The Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line":	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy Du-	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"The First Line":	Waltztime: music	rante; Roy Barry's Or.	Biographical Sketches	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	"Suspense": drama	Gertrude Lawrence; Ray	'March of Time': drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	with Orson Welles	Milland; soloist; or.	music; guest speakers	Musical Roundup	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; Baseball scores	News service	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:15	News; News anal'sis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Ran Wilde's Orch.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:30	Yom Kippur: Henry	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	A. Wallace; Music	Les Brown's Orch.; news	"Caribbean Crossroads"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Day's End: news

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Band	News service	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; Br'kfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Musical program; Songs	Revelle Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	F. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays.	Breakfast Club	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays.	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Organ; vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson.	Lora Lawton: sketch	News commentator	"What Shall We Eat?"
10:15	American Stories	Music; Cugat's Music	"The Open Door": sk.	Organ recital	L. Grossman
10:30	'Honeymoon Hill':	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	"Helpmate": drama	Yankee House Party: va-	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	First Piano Quartet	riety show; orchestra	Mason"
11:00	News; "Caribbean".	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch.	J. Thompson; S. Dixon.	"Kick-Conga"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News commentator	"Snow Village": sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph.	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portrait; Music	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Window; Music Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Jack Berch and His Boys	Concert Melodies
1:30	"Bright Horizons"	Jimmy Boys: musicale	"Mary Foster": sketch.	Words in News; Music.	Curtain Times; featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Women's Defense; music	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Mutual Goes Calling	Novelty Musical
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk	"Singing Stars"	Betty Crocker, talk	Sports Comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Arthur Gaeth, news	Waltzing With You
3:15	Across Caribbean	Gershwin's Music; Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Music	Studio Orchestra; talks	'Pepper Young's Family'	Maxine Keith, songs	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio Orchestra; talks	"Right to Happiness"	"The Quiz Wizard"	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Across the Footlights	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:30	Those With Us	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Full Speed Ahead": Bob	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Stanley's Orch.; songs	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news.	Jan Garber's Orchestra
5:15	Mayor Tobin, guest	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	B. Flynn, Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	"The Melodeers"	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings.	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	News; Smash 7th Col'n
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, piano	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30	'Easy Aces,' comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	'Yankee Yarns'	Royal School of Music	You Shall Have Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Marina Paratrooepers dr.	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Kate Smith; Ted	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Excursions in Science
8:15	Collins; comedy;	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	News Service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Col. Ovets Hobby;	"WAVES of Melody"	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	Bob Stanley's Orchestra.	Tremont Temple Services
8:45	drama; or.; news	"WAVES of Melody"	now's Orch.; soloists.	Bob Stanley's Or.; Talk	Tremont Temple Services
9:00	Playhouse: Drama;	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	The Classical Album
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Dick Thomas & the Boys	The Classical Album
9:30	"This Is Our Life":	Les Brown's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing; quiz	The Classical Album
9:45	Boy"; com. serial	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	show; J. R. King, m. c.	The Classical Album
10:00	Moore-Durante Com-	John Gunther, news	Ames 'n' Andy; Comedy;	Cedric Foster, news.	News; Defense talk
10:15	edy Variety Show	"Waltztime"	guest, Charles Coburn.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Steve O'Neill	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; Baseball Scores	News service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
11:15	News; news anal'sis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:30	Jack Edward's Orch	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45	Stardust Melodies	What's Your War Job?'	Music You Want	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; news

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER

From ERIC KNIGHT'S beloved novel

"LAS

Unfettered United States After War Goal of D.A.R.

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Opposition to "any plan which would deprive this Government of free and independent action" was expressed in a resolution adopted at the closing session of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution in Worcester yesterday. The same resolution called for a careful examination of all postwar peace plans.

The assembly also went on record as opposed to Federal aid to the states for public education. A third resolution expressed appreciation of the "necessity for restrictions during wartime" but stated the D. A. R.'s conviction that "it is imperative that complete freedom of enterprise be reestablished when the emergency ceases."

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society, after explaining that the D. A. R. had established a Peace Planning Committee which would keep members fully informed about postwar problems, said: "We must maintain strength on land, on sea, and in the air in order to insure any security against attack. We must preserve our independence of decision—and above all we must avoid entangling alliances which might restrict our freedom of action in world events.

"Peace by strength rather than peace by pacts will keep America secure.

"We are fighting for the privilege of living our lives as we choose. We are fighting to keep inviolate the Constitution of the United States of America and the Bill of Rights which give us privileges and opportunities for development and independence such as no other nation possesses."

Mrs. Frederick G. Smith of Somerville, State Regent, presided at the two-day session.

Welcome by Mrs. French

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, welcomed nearly 600 women to the season's first Club Institute yesterday. Many members expressed pleasure over the new meeting place at the New Old South Church, Copley Square.

Mrs. French asked the clubwomen to co-operate with the judges in their local juvenile courts to help reduce juvenile delinquency, and urged that clubs increase their work with Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups and social workers.

The day was given over to department chairmen, who outlined plans for the coming year. Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, Defense Chairman, announced the formation of a Victory Club whose members will be those who sell $1,000 worth of war bonds a month. She urged all clubs to continue to "Back the Attack" with bonds and to be sure to report monthly sales to her so that the Federation may have the credit. She also asked each one to study the Burton-Ball-Hatch-Hill resolution and to send a letter to Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressing her opinion on it.

Mrs. John A. Jennings, War Relief Chairman, reported that the Federation would have to vacate its workrooms in the Little Building by Oct. 16. This space, she said, had been generously donated by the building's management for the last thre years. New headquarters are yet to be found, but as soon as they are, she said, the Committee will get back on its regular schedule of work.

An unexpected speaker was Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, International Relations Chairman of the General Federation, who stressed the point that international relations begin in the individual consciousness. She told the women that they as a Federation set the pattern for the women of the world. She said she continually receives letters from women in other countries asking for blueprints of American women's plans for influencing national policy.

"World unity is a way of life which must begin with us," she concluded.

Newton Club Art Show

Mrs. Vincent J. Vollono, Art Chairman of the Newton Centre Women's Club, is arranging for the opening on Friday of the Club's first art exhibition of the year at its gallery at Center and Beacon Streets. The community, which looks forward each year to the exhibits made available to it by the Club, will have an opportunity this time to view the extensive collection of Persian art owned by Marza Abdullah Khan Rahimi. The exhibit will continue through Oct. 15, and includes wall hangings, rugs, illuminated Korans, lacquer boxes, tapestries, textiles, and handicrafts. Some of the items go back 1,000 years. Assisting Mrs. Vollono are Mrs. Vaughan Dabney, President, Mrs. Carroll L. Sarty, Mrs. Elmer Davis, and Mrs. Lois H. Fitch.

Meeting Tomorrow

Women's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial—The Rev. Henry E. Helms will conduct a special devotional service in the Church of All Nations, 81 Shawmut Avenue at 10:30 a. m. Mrs. W. W. Adams and Mrs. Ralph D. Kinney will give reports. Luncheon at 12:30.

D. A. R.—The Massachusetts Ex-Regents Club will meet at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m. Mrs. Mildred Flagg will tell of her recent interviews with the Winston Churchills and other noted figures. Mrs. Enos R. Bishop is chairman of the program and Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr, newly elected President, will preside.

Woodbourne Woman's Club, Jamaica Plain—Mrs. Frederick A. Cornell, Literature Chairman, will conduct the opening program of the season, devoted this year to a review of fall books. Mrs. Charles F. Seaverns will preside at the business meeting in the Upham Memorial Church, at 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Organization of Massachusetts—Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County; Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Massachusetts Republican National Committeewoman, and George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will speak at a luncheon meeting at the Women's Republican Club at 12:30 p. m. Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will preside. There will be a meeting of the Council of Presidents at 11 a. m. with Mrs. Maude M. Johnson presiding.

Chums Reunited In the Chow Line

(The following story was written by Sergeant Hy Hurwitz, Boston, Mass., a Marine Corps Combat Correspondent.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Delayed—The chance meeting of two youthful Marines, from Stoneham, Massachusetts, who have been chums since childhood, took place here recently.

They met in a chow line, when Private First Class Ellis B. Bradshaw, Jr., of 4 Elm Street, was sent to the camp in which Private Raymond C. Amo, of 53 Pine Street, was stationed.

Born in the same neighborhood, the Stoneham Marines went to the same school, dated together and enlisted together Oct. 17, 1942. They went through "boot camp" in the same platoon at Parris Island, South Carolina, left the State together but were then assigned to different units, and hadn't seen eac hother or known where the other was for about four months until Private First Class Bradshaw was sent to Private Amo's camp.

Private First Class Bradshaw's father, a Marine Corps Sergeant from 1919 to 1923, and now a member of the Police Force in Stoneham, was the medium by which both of the Massachusetts men became Leathernecks.

Private Amo was a prominent athlete at Stoneham High School, having played on both the football and baseball teams

Postwar Issues Conference Theme

Businessmen from all sections of the United States and Canada will attend the 15th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler, Oct. 18 and 19, to discuss paramount issues of postwar business problems, the main theme of the two-day meeting.

Conference discussions will include industry, food, postwar markets, banks and investors, railroads, air and radio. Outstanding leaders in these fields are to be speakers.

An important feature of the Conference will be a session devoted to "Postwar Problems and Promises in Basic Industries." Editors of industrial journals will discuss the postwar problems affecting both manufacturing and distribution.

65° Heat to Tenants O. K. for Landlords

Landlords who furnish 65 degrees of heat to tenants are complying with the law and cannot be compelled to do more, the Division of the Necessaries of Life at the State House ruled today.

Arrival last week of chilly weather brought an avalanche of calls to the State Division from tenants in Greater Boston who claimed their homes were cold and that the landlord refused to furnish heat. John H. McBride, head of the Division, issued a statement warning that owners of apartment houses face $100 fine or six months in jail for failure to provide heat.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meat; Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "D" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid with stamps "C." Both expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire. Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y" and "Z" stamps will expire.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Public to Get Instruction In Postal Zoning

Adoption of the numerical zoning plan for distribution of United States mails in 126 of the leading cities of the country has given rise to one of the most widespread educational projects ever undertaken by the Post Office Department.

The system, providing for a number as well as the name of a city, town, or postal station to be included in the address of letters and other mail in the areas where the plan is being used, is designed to expedite distribution and delivery of mail as well as to make for greater accuracy in distribution.

Problems involved include the familiarization of the public with the new system and the securing of voluntary co-operation to assure its use by every person using the mails.

The Boston Postal District comprising 25 cities and towns, and one of the largest in the entire country, is serviced by 94 postal stations and branches, each of which has been given a number. That number is the one to be included in all future mail addresses. Letters are expected to be addressed in future to the name of the person, the street address and the name of the town or district, after which the proper number is to be used, and the name of the state. For example, a letter to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, would be addressed to Boston 15, Mass.

Numeral Section

Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly first set up a special "Numeral Section" in the Boston Post Office, under direction of John W. Grady, Assistant Superintendent of Delivery. About 30 employees are assigned to that section, whose duty it is to correct mailing lists of large users of the mails. This service is free of charge and any large mailer can give a list of his customers or others to whom he writes frequently, and the proper numeral will be marked on each one.

In addition 21 men are working in Boston stores, correcting the huge mailing lists of the merchants, some of which are as large as 500,000 names. Several months are expected to be taken by the postal men in correcting all the addresses used by the stores.

Co-operation of the schools is being sought by Postmaster Connelly. Arrangements are to be made, it is expected, whereby an essay contest for school children will be conducted, on the subject of "Postal Numerals." Teachers are expected to ask the pupils to prepare an essay that will show the effect of the system on the mails, thereby necessitating questions and becoming familiar with the system. A suitable award is contemplated for the best essays and the judges are expected to be a staff of business officials and postal authorities.

Further steps to increase familiarity with the new system are being planned, such as a letter writing project in the schools, whereby every child will write a letter to his parents, describing the need and the value of the numbers in the addresses. Whether these thousands of letters will be mailed or delivered in person by the children has not yet been disclosed. A poster campaign in the art schools is being considered.

Radio Used

Radio has been used to broaden the education of the public in respect to the numbers on 26 different occasions thus far. About 700 letter collection boxes throughout the district have been "tagged" with a printed card admonishing all to "ask your letter carrier for your delivery number."

About 1,000 more boxes are to be similarly marked shortly, this time with cards that have been covered with a lacquer to help protect them from the weather. Actual numbers of the various districts cannot be marked on boxes, postal officials point out, because of overlapping delivery routes, but in every post office in the district there are two signs in the lobby showing the number of that district. All new buildings will show the number over the door on the outside of the building, it is planned.

Special folders have been prepared and delivered to every house, apartment or domicile where mail is sent, instructing the reader in the numeral system and giving the number applied to the district in which each folder was delivered, as well as a list of numbers assigned to all the 94 stations and branches in the Boston Postal District.

Letters have been sent to all large mailers asking their co-operation and correction of their mailing lists to show the numbers. Postmaster Connelly has published a mimeographed, bound booklet including numerical delivery units, and a street guide, showing the number for each street in the Boston Postal District.

Thus far the Boston Numeral Section has provided numbers for 10,000,000 addresses, submitted by large mailers. About 5,000,000 more are being provided merchants by postal employees assigned to the stores.

Postal Service Remembers Its Men

Six thousand Federal employees affiliated with the United Postal Service Organizations of the Boston Postal District, and the Postmaster, Patrick J. Connelly, have raised a fund for the purchase of a Christmas box to be sent to each of the 1,200 former employees of the Boston Post Office now in the armed services.

Those for men now overseas will be shipped immediately and the rest very soon, according to anneuncement by Mr. Connelly today.

Boris Goldovsky

He will inaugurate the second season of Symphony luncheons at the Copley-Plaza Friday.

Phillips Exeter Has 2,000 Men in Service

War Activities in New England

Phillips Exeter Academy has more than 2,000 graduates in the armed services, it was reported today by the Alumni Secretary. Approximately 6,000 of the Academy's 12,500 alumni are of military age, so that one out of every three eligible is fighting for Uncle Sam.

The ratio of commissioned officers to men in the ranks is unusually high: Army, 660 to 561; Navy, 565 to 193; and the Marine Corps 38 to 26. In addition, almost every other United States service is represented as well as the British and Canadian Armies, the British Navy and the RAF.

Preservation of liberal education during the war devolves upon the independent secondary schools, many of which have kept their doors open through the conflicts of more than a century. How well they have done their duty is indicated by the following report from Lewis Perry, Principal of the Academy, at the opening of school:

"Education for the time being must be carried on by the schools. Let the education of American boys below the age of 18 remain civilian. The Army and Navy are demonstrating their ability to train and condition recruits."

Myron R. Williams, director of studies, reports that of 237 college candidates last June, 137 entered the colleges of their choice either as civilians or candidates of the armed forces. Although neither the Army nor the Navy makes any guarantee, admission to a given college is clearly a factor in the selection of the college to which the boy is sent for training by the services.

Two Ships Launched

Two destroyer escort vessels were launched today at the Boston Navy Yard. The U. S. S. Allen was sponsored by Mrs. David H. Clark, of Weston, the wife of Captain Clark, planning officer at the Boston Yard. The ship is named for Lieut. Edward Henry Allen, U. S. N., who was killed in the Coral Sea battle on May 8, 1942, while assigned to the Carrier Lexington. The U. S. S. Tweedy, second of the D-E ships sent down the ways today, was sponsored by Mrs. Albert William Tweedy, Sr., of Hingham. She is the mother of Marine Corps Second Lieutenant Albert William Tweedy, Jr., for whom the ship is named. Lieutenant Tweedy was reported missing after an aerial engagement near Midway Island June 4, 1942. He was declared killed as of June 5, 1943.

Army at Northeastern

Negotiations for soldiers to study and train at Northeastern University have been completed between officials of the Army and the University, it was anounced today. Beginning Nov. 8 the First Service Command will assign soldiers to the institution, and by Dec. 13, when instruction begins, 350 students will make up the unit. The soldiers will be housed in dormitories at 125-133 Hemenway Street and will receive instruction and training at the University on Huntington Avenue. A commanding officer of the unit, six officers, and a clerical staff will establish headquarters in Richards Hall. The men will study basic engineering for three terms of 12 weeks each, and by March it is expected that a portion of the trainees will take up advanced engineering.

Low Pay Blamed For Poor Teachers

Low wages are resulting in the employment in Massachusetts schools of incompetent instructors, according to Dr. Herbert Blair, director of research for the Massachusetts Teachers Federation.

"It is difficult," said Dr. Blair, "to keep a man at $1,500 or less, teaching industrial arts when his skill could command twice that amount in any defense plant.

"Naturally there is a shortage of persons willing to accept teaching jobs when they know they will be paid less than the wages given laundry workers, truck drivers, hostesses, receptionists, and other semi-skilled workers."

He declared that the claimed shortage of available teachers was not a cause of the present situation, but merely the result of a "substandard salary schedule." The trend toward hiring poorly trained, incompetent teachers, he warned, might be distinctly harmful to the children.

Col. Dana T. Gallup

Col. Dana T. Gallup who passed on at his home in Cambridge yesterday was a State Representative since 1941, a prominent lawyer, and a member of the State Guard staff.

A native of Old Mystic, Conn., Colonel Gallup attended Worcester Academy and graduated from Brown University in 1907 and Harvard Law School in 1912. Colonel Gallup's military career began in 1910 when he enlisted in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, rising to the rank of Captain in 1913. Later he was mustered into Federal service becoming a Major. He was commandant of the Division School at Camp Custer, Mich., from Nov. 2, 1918, to Jan. 20, 1919, when he was assigned to the office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington. In 1919 he received a citation by Gen. John J. Pershing. Later he became a Lieutenant Colonel in the Massachusetts National Guard, retiring in 1941 as a Colonel.

'Black Market' in Gas Methods Told in Court

How gasoline ration coupons worth thousands of gallons were soaked off of gummed sheets, dried, and sold at a profit, to be used to procure gasoline in violation of the law, was a story told on the witness stand in Federal Court today when William O'Neil of Brookline went on trial before Judge Arthur D. Healey and a jury on charges of selling about 22,000 B and C gasoline ration coupons.

Aniello D. Imperato of Boston, who is now held on charges of illegal possession of gasoline ration coupons testified for the Government at today's trial and was the first witness called by Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney.

It is the first prosecution before a jury under the current widespread campaign of the U. S. attorney and the Office of Price Administration to halt "black market" activities in gasoline. The campaign is now getting under way following the first jail sentence, imposed last Tuesday, on a defendant who pleaded guilty and was given four months.

Mr. Imperato, who was involved in the wide investigation by Federal officials when he gave the names of "higher-ups" at the time his son was arrested last September, testified today that he had several meetings with Mr. O'Neil at a tavern at Scollay Square and claimed he purchased coupons at the rate of 333 for $15, each coupon being worth three gallons at that time.

Finding another "customer," who wanted a large quantity, the witness said, he arranged to get a lot of 10,000 coupons worth 30,000 gallons for $300, and that he accompanied Mr. O'Neil to Coolidge Corner where he said three separate trips were made at ten-minute intervals by Mr. O'Neil to an undesignated destination, to procure a third of the total coupons each time.

John W. Walsh, attorney for Mr. O'Neil, crosslexamined Mr. Imperato at length, and also cross-examined the second Government witness, Herbert A. Breitstein of Boston, who is also held on charges involving gasoline ration coupons. He told a similar story of purchasing coupons from Mr. O'Neil.

Boston Edison Company says

. . . if your electric toaster smokes, take a look and see if there isn't an accumulation of crumbs in the bottom of it. Clean out crumbs regularly. A small brush, kept exclusively for the purpose, will do the trick.

Boston Edison Company

"Doesn't look rushed to me"

YOU CAN SEE when traffic jams a highway or people stand in the aisles of a train.

But you can't tell when Long Distance lines are crowded by looking at a telephone.

When they are, the operator will say — *"Please limit your call to 5 minutes. Others are waiting."*

That's a mighty good rule for these days. Helps you. Helps us. Helps the war.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Nazis-Allies Locked in Fight for Rome—U. S. Task Force Raids Wake Island

Continued from Page 1

the Adriatic, where the Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery stands 130 miles east and slightly north of the Capital City.

Official announcements at Allied headquarters said the Germans had shifted an entire armored division from the western side of the peninsula and thrown it into an onslaught against General Montgomery's forces.

General Montgomery's troops have been reinforced for the showdown fight, and have beaten off the attacks, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communiqué announced.

Two British destroyers brought naval artillery to the aid of General Montgomery, driving boldly into the narrow Adriatic and pounding railway and enemy military targets to the northwest of Termoli, countering and dislocating the German attack just as naval forces were used to assist in the offensive against Naples.

The Northwest African Air Forces also were intensely active over General Montgomery's front.

Allied Planes Sweep Northward

Both RAF and American fighter planes swept northward from Termoli as far as Pescara on the Adriatic, and inland as far at Alfedena, halfway to Rome on the Termoli-Rome highway.

While fresh German tank units hastened to oppose the Eighth Army's flanking threat, the Germans rushed the task of fortifying the Volturno River, 20 miles north of Naples, against Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army which reported dogged progress northward despite extensive demolitions and heavy rains which impeded the movement of heavy equipment.

Tokyo Admits Gains In Allied Offensive

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 7

A Tokyo broadcast reported today by the Office of War Information quoted Premier Hideki Tojo as telling 240 newly-appointed Japanese Government officials that the Allied offensive had "gained in intensity."

"As the Government officials of His Majesty the Emperor," said Premier Tojo, "from this day on your responsibility is truly enormous. Should you take even one false step, the result will be harming not only yourself but blemishing the virtue of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor."

Further information from the front said the crossing of the Volturno by Fifth Army elements, which was reported Oct. 6, was only along the main tributary of the Volturno system, commonly known as the Calore.

The German defenses on the north bank of the Volturno itself across the plain from the mountains to the Tyrrhenian Sea still are intact, it was stated at Allied Headquarters in Algiers.

Although the crossing of the Calore, an eastward extension of the Volturno, constituted a flanking threat to the enemy river line, a military spokesman said the Germans were believed to be holding the northern bank of the Volturno "in some strength."

The headquarters communiqué said merely that "the Fifth Army has made further progress and are working forward to the line of the River Volturno."

Capua Within Allies' Range

The British Radio said the town of Capua, on the Volturno directly north of Naples, was within Allied artillery range.

Fighting a strategic battle for the benefit of both Generals Clark and Montgomery, Flying Fortresses meanwhile flew a 1,200-mile round trip from Africa to shatter the main rail junction in the Venice area.

The rail yards, car shops, engine sheds and chemical works at this junction, Mestre, were blanketed by bombs despite the interference of 20 to 30 enemy fighters which gave battle for 25 minutes.

Many of the enemy fighters were shot down. Mestre is on the Italian mainland where the rail causeway from Venice joins the main coastal line, and is an important link in the communications with Yugoslavia and Austria.

In between the drive from Naples and the battle along the Adriatic, American units continued to meet stiffening German resistance in the mountains north and northeast of Benevento where the Germans were able to control all avenues of retreat with comparatively few troops.

All the German divisions fighting here, as well as along the Volturno and above Termoli were disclosed to be a part of the German Tenth Army which has been entrusted with the defense of all Central and Northern Italy.

Wake Island:

Americans Open Air-Sea Attack

A strong force of United States warships, including at least one aircraft carrier, opened a heavy attack with guns and planes Oct. 5 on the Japanese at tiny Wake Island, more than 2,000 miles west of Hawaii.

The fact that the ships had moved in close enough to pour their fire on the enemy seemed to be clear indication that the Japanese defenses there were overwhelmed.

How long the attack lasted was not stated in a brief communiqué from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. The attack by naval units under command of Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery commenced at dawn Oct. 5. "Further details are not available," said the communiqué.

It was the second naval assault on Wake since a heroic American garrison finally was overwhelmed there Dec. 23, 1941, after 16 days of fighting.

By a Staff Artist

Another Anti-Axis Front

Operations by Yugoslav irregulars in the northern Adriatic, cutting Nazi supply lines and occupying prospective bases on the islands, are paving the way for the expected early Allied advance into the Balkans.

Southeast Asia:

Lord Mountbatten Arrives at Post

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Commander in Chief in Southeast Asia, arrived by plane at the New Delhi airport to take over his new post.

Wearing a semi-tropical Royal Navy uniform and a big smile, Lord Louis was met by a large gathering of American, British, and Chinese officers.

Former leader of Great Britain's Commandos and a second cousin of King George VI, Lord Louis is the first British officer to be placed in supreme command of Allied forces in an entire theater of war.

His appointment was announced Aug. 25 immediately following the Quebec conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The new military command in Southeast Asia was set up to intensify the war against the Japanese in Burma.

As defined by unofficial sources in London, Lord Louis' command ranges from the waters off Madagascar east to Sumatra and spans French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, and Burma. United States Secretary of War Stimson has asserted that the Southeast Asia command does not overlap that of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in Chief in the Southwest Pacific.

Geographically, Lord Louis' Southeast Asia theater has been defined as stopping at a line running south from Indo-China through the China Sea, passing between Sumatra and Java. Responsibility for all the area from this line east to Guadalcanal in the Solomons rests with General MacArthur.

New Guinea:

Australian Units Reach Dumpu

Australian forces moving down the Ramu Valley have reached the village of Dumpu, 50 miles south of Madang, New Guinea, a communiqué reported.

This represented an advance of seven miles from Kaigulin whose capture was announced Oct. 6. The inland drive posed a menace at the next enemy coastal base above captured Finschhafen.

Madang's defense outpost of Bogadjim, 20 miles below it, were raided by four-engined bombers which dropped 39 tons of explosives.

Across Vitiaz Strait from Finschhafen, P-40s set fires in the dump areas of Gasmata, New Britain, an enemy air base.

In the Solomons, fighter planes went after Japanese shipping off Bougainville and Choiseul Islands, the two points to which the enemy is reported evacuating his garrison from Vila, on Kolombangara.

The Ramu Valley force encountered only slight opposition in occupying Dumpu on Oct. 4.

A headquarters spokesman said that prior to the war Australian gold mining organizations had a small air field at Dumpu. The field was near the Ramu River on the floor level of the valley.

The air attack on the Bogadjim outpost resulted in heavy damage to communications.

Other Allied air activity reported included a fighter attack on Garove Island in the Vitu group near New Britain in which a harbor fire was set which burned for an hour and a quarter.

Aegean:

British Admit Losses on Cos

A British communiqué acknowledged that German forces, striking back heavily against the threat to their "iron ring" defenses of the Aegean, had captured a number of landing grounds on Cos, but declared that resistance was continuing on the Dodecanese island.

The Germans control the town of Cos, the Middle East communiqué said.

RAF bombers continued to pound German airfields on the near-by islands of Rhodes and Crete on the night of Oct. 5.

Direct hits were scored on hangars and fires and explosions were caused at Maritza, on Rhodes, an enemy encampment near Kattavia on Rhodes was machine-gunned, and the airfield at Kastelli on Crete was bombed.

The harbor at Syros, north of Crete, also was attacked, the communiqué said.

Rome:

Germans Reported Looting City

The London Daily Herald said the Germans were looting Rome on a wholesale scale, tearing down pictures, confiscating old manuscripts and art treasures and carrying valuables to their headquarters.

Quoting a Madrid dispatch, the Daily Herald said Pope Pius XII has sent secret documents to his papal nuncios, to be opened only if the Germans imprison him.

The German Radio quoted a Transocean dispatch which declared that Rome had a food supply sufficient for from 10 to 16 days.

Maj. Gen. Reiner Stahl, German commander of Rome, was quoted in the Nazi radiocast as saying: "Rome is not occupied by the Germans. Rome is a city befriending the Germans."

The dispatch further declared that at present the city was being occupied "by comparatively weak German forces so that Rome's character as an open city was being maintained." This declaration is inaccurate, since a leading principle in the maintenance of an open city is the removal of all troops.

The Government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio declared Rome an open city before the Italian armistice, but the Allies never announced recognition of this status.

The British Ministry of Information quoted the German Radio as declaring that Vatican authorities have given orders to construct modern barracks for German troops so that parachute troops which the Radio said were "protecting the Vatican" would no longer be required to sleep in their open cars. The radiocast added that a "hospital for our [German] sick and wounded has been set up in the Vatican."

Mediterranean:

British Submarines Sink Six Vessels

British submarines operating in the Mediterranean have sunk six German or German-controlled ships and damaged two others, the Admiralty announced.

One submarine, the Admiralty added, penetrated the Northern Aegean Sea to bombard the coastal town of Stratoni. Hits were scored on a factory and the pier was severely damaged.

A communiqué said the British submarines, operating as far north along the Italian shore as the Gulf of Genoa, sank a medium-sized munitions ship and a small troop transport, while a medium-sized freighter was damaged by torpedo fire.

Another British undersea raider torpedoed two supply vessels off the nothern coast of Corsica. The Admiralty said one vessel broke in two and sank, while the other was badly damaged.

Other victories were reported in the Adriatic north of the Italian town of Bari and in the Mediterranean near the French naval base of Toulon.

Japanese:

Japanese Report Sinking by Allies

An allied submarine, slipping boldly into the waters off Japan's West Coast, sank a Japanese steamer Oct. 3 in an attack which caused more than 500 fatalities, Tokyo radiocasts declared. There is little doubt that the submarine was American.

The steamer, which plied between Shimonoseki on the principal Japanese island of Honshu and Fusan, Korea, was on its regular ferry run, according to a Domei News Agency radiocast quoting a Railways Ministry announcement.

Europe:

U. S. Marauders Push Back Nazis

Speedy American Marauder medium bombers, specialists in knocking out enemy airfields, are forcing the German Air Force to withdraw its bases deeper and deeper into Occupied Europe.

Col. Samuel Anderson, commander of the Marauder force in Britain, said in an interview that the Germans have been forced to evacuate a large number of key fighter bases in Western France in the two and one-half months his command has been operating.

He declared that "the efficiency of the German operational units have been appreciably lowered by our steady bombing," and added: "It has been proved by experience that enemy fighter units can be forced to abandon airdromes. And that is what we are doing—not so much by bombing landing fields, which can be repaired, but by wrecking permanent installation such as barracks, hangars, machine shops and radio control facilities."

Russia:

Rain and Floods Delay Red Army

The Germans clung tenaciously to their strong defensive positions along the entire Russian front, while mud, rain and flood seriously impeded the Red Army.

The German communiqué announced a major Russian attack south of Velikie Luki, northwest of Smolensk and north of Vitebsk, and added that fighting still was in progress. In the Taman Peninsula in the Caucasus and in the region south of Zaporozhe the Germans said only local fighting took place.

The Soviet communiqué was the most laconic in months, saying only, "No important changes occurred at the front."

Everything in Moscow, however, leads to the conclusion that the Red Army will not be bogged down thus very long.

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Monitor Reporter Elected Honorary Marine Raider

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

United States Marines who captured Viru Harbor from the Japanese after an epic three-day trek through the jungles of New Georgia Island in the Solomons have just elected Gordon Walker, The Christian Science Monitor's war correspondent in the South Pacific, to honorary membership in their Battalion.

The formal notification of Mr. Walker's appointment, signed by Lieut. Col. Michael S. Currin, Commanding officer, reads, "You have earned this designation of 'Honorary Member' by virtue of your participation in this Battalion in the attack and seizure of Viru Harbor."

This Battalion, which cannot be designated for military reasons, set forth upon June 27 on one of the most daring missions of the war. After a secret landing south of Viru, these Marines put up a terrific 35-mile battle with jungle mud, matted vines, turbulent rivers and Japanese snipers to circle behind the enemy garrison and attack it from the rear.

Worse Than Expected

"I'd never have taken the boys over the trail if I had known the obstacles which lay ahead," declared the party commander afterward.

Mr. Walker marched with these Marines for three days and nights, well inside the enemy lines, and witnessed the final battle when the American Leathernecks, with bandaged feet and drenched to the skin, charged the surprised garrison and overpowered it.

Seated upon a log in captured Viru, wrapped in a Japanese blanket and clad in trousers, jacket, and boots rifled from a Japanese sea bag, to replace his own clothing which was torn and ruined on the trail, Mr. Walker was then and there declared a member in high standing of this Marine Raider outfit.

The Honorary Membership entitles Mr. Walker to the privileges of the Officers' Mess and qualifies him to wear such shoulder insignia as may be authorized for Marine Raiders.

Mr. Walker was the only American correspondent to cover the initial New Georgia landing, and his story of this thrilling opening of the Allied attack was filed to the combined American press.

He is intimately acquainted with practically every Allied base in the South Pacific, and has served as war correspondent on many of the "fightingest" ships in the Navy, including the gallant cruiser Helena, which was sunk in the Kula Gulf on July 6.

Own Copy Boys

War correspondents are their own copy boys these days, and Mr. Walker often has had to travel many hundreds of miles to file his stories. Getting the news from remote jungle islands to waiting wire service and Page 1 of this newspaper sometimes entails round-about journeys by native war canoe, battered freighter, Navy Higgins boats, Army jeep, and bomber.

The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent accompanied Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men in their surprise landing on Vella Lavella Island Aug. 15. He watched the shelling of Munda Airfield on New Georgia from the deck of an American warship, and has seen Guadalcanal expand from a primitive roadless base to a well-equipped modern American stronghold.

Mr. Walker, who can now dig a foxhole with the best of them, reports that the Japanese soldier is a formidable enemy in battle, but far from a superman, and quite capable of throwing up his arms in surrender when the going gets too tough.

'Spot' News From New Guinea

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
[redacted] MARINE RAIDER BATTALION
MARINE RAIDER REGIMENT
IN THE FIELD.

July 11, 1943.

From: The Commanding Officer.
To : Gordon WALKER, War Correspondent.

Subject: Designation as Honorary Member of the [redacted] Marine Raider Battalion.

1. It gives the Commanding Officer great pleasure to designate you as an Honorary Member of the [redacted] Marine Raider Battalion.

2. You have earned this designation of "Honorary Member" by virtue of your participation with this Battalion in the attack and seizure of VIRU HARBOR.

3. As an Honorary Member, you are entitled to the privileges of the Officers' Mess of this Battalion and also to wear such shoulder insignia as may be authorized for Marine Raiders.

Michael S. Currin
MICHAEL S. CURRIN.

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

How It's Found and Reward for Trek in Jungle.

Upper: News correspondents in the New Georgia area line up with Marine Raider officers in camouflage jungle suits. Native aides stand in the background. Gordon Walker, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, is first on the left, and Lieut. Col. Michael Currin, Commanding Officer of the Battalion, fifth from the left. Lower: Formal letter from the Marine Raider Battalion which elected Monitor correspondent to honorary membership in its ranks after he accompanied this Battalion in its trek through the New Georgia jungle to capture the Japanese-held base at Viru Harbor.

Nazi Spy Ring Probe Results In 7 Arrests

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7 (AP)—Federal investigation of a prewar Nazi spy ring and a German-American organization was "cleaned up" today, Assistant United States Attorney Thorn Lord said, with the arrest of seven naturalized citizens of German birth, two of them soldiers.

The seven were charged in a sealed indictment opened here yesterday with conspiring to transmit to the German Reich, in violation of the Espionage Act, "documents, writings, code books, sketches, photographs, blueprints, maps . . . to the injury of the United States."

Mr. Lord said the indictment closed investigation of the German-American Vocational League and of a Nazi spy ring broken up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the summer of 1941.

Among those named as defendants were three men who were included Tuesday in a separate indictment which charged them and 24 other persons with illegally conspiring to act as agents of the German Government.

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Volga Boatman Now Halfback

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (AP)—Moscow's football season—American style—opened today in what certainly was one of the most colorful settings in the long history of the sport.

The game, which attracted a crowd of astonished if not appreciative Muscovites, was organized by Americans living here when they received a ball from the Army at Cairo. The field was an open park between the Moscow River and the Volga Canal.

There was no college band, but Tchaikovsky's music floated over the field from a near-by loudspeaker.

The Russians play football, but the soccer type, and it amazed them to see the ball thrown.

"Why do they throw it with their hands if it's called football?" asked one.

The game ended when virtually every exhausted player agreed to call it quits, and then Dr. Horn Waldron, of South Orange, N. J., organized a baseball game which was just as amazing to the onlookers.

To paraphrase an old sports bromide, as the shadows of the Kremlin lengthened across the playing field the game ended—when someone knocked the ball into the Volga Canal.

Somebody won the football game 18 to 6. Nobody knows the score of the baseball game.

Norse Cheer for U. S. Attack

WITH THE BRITISH HOME FLEET, Oct. 6. Delayed.—Norwegians cheered when dive-bombers and torpedo planes escorted by fighters from a United States Navy carrier attacked enemy merchant shipping off northern Norway.

The attack was carried out by carriers of an air group early Oct. 4 and announced by the British Admiralty Oct. 5.

So great was the element of surprise that the Germans were unable to get a single defensive fighter plane in the air while the attack was in progress. The only opposition was from antiaircraft guns.

Today, as the ships returned to the home fleet anchorage, Vice-Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser signaled: "The—(giving the name of the carrier) did very well. I would be glad if the ships she passes gave her a cheer when she enters the harbor."

The British ships complied with resounding cheers as the carrier steamed proudly into its anchorage.

The operations were the first in which planes from an American carrier attacked targets in German-occupied western Europe. A large number of carrier planes participated in the attack, which was highly successful. Many hits were made, with 12 of them scored on eight merchantmen of from 3,000 to 10,000 tons each.

Other hits were observed on a landing barge, a 50-ton ship and a 1,200-ton ore vessel. Three American planes were shot down by ack-ack.

Several hours after the attack was completed, the carrier's fighters shot down two "shadow" planes—one Junkers-88 and one Heinkel-115—which attempted to follow the force escorting the carrier. The planes were destroyed before they could even approach close to the naval force.

Arabian Sword Gift To 'President'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP) — An Arabian sword with a Damascus blade, a gift from the King of Saudi Arabia, was on display Oct. 5 at President Roosevelt's press-radio conference.

The sword—Mr. Roosevelt said maybe it was a Scimitar—was brought over by the sons of the King, who were entertained at the White House last week. Mr. Roosevelt explained it was a gift to the President of the United States and not to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He called it a very wonderful piece of Arabic workmanship and commented particularly on the blade. He said it was an original Damascus and extremely rare, since the world had not known how to make Damascus blades for a good many centuries.

The blade is curved and the overall length perhaps three feet. The scabbard of black leather is crusted with gold and embedded with diamonds.

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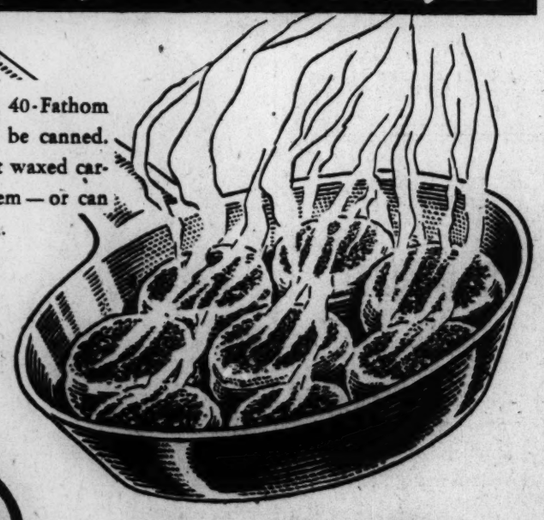
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Of The Christian Science Monitor, published daily except Sunday at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1943.
State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss:
Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George Channing and James G. Rowell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that they are Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, publishers of The Christian Science Monitor, and that the following is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:
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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders, and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiants' full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and these affiants have no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by them.
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GEORGE CHANNING
JAMES G. ROWELL
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1943.
DOROTHY I. PENDLETON
(My commission expires July 23, 1948)

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French Purge in Corsica To Set Home Pattern

Continued from Page 1

is the first step toward setting the house in order, and chief of them is M. Chiappine, who was born in Corsica, went to France, had a distinguished legal career there, and was ousted by Vichy from the post to which he was appointed in Madagascar.

There is considerable juridical talent available in Corsica because many Corsicans have gone to France, practiced law, then returned to spend their days of retirement, but have never been associated with Corsican administration, and are therefore considered free of local political ties or bias.

The commission d'Epuration, already at work, has a mandate to act severely whenever cases before it warrant because it is desired to make an example calculated to deter offenders in occupied France.

At the same time, it is declared, there are believed to be few serious offenders, and Andre Phillipe, Committee of National Liberation Commissioner for the Interior, who has just returned from the island, tells me he found there the "same satisfactory spirit as prevails in France today."

He says nine tenths of the inhabitants of Corsica are lined up now on a solid "National Front of Liberation," representing all shades of political thought.

It is noteworthy that the lead in the highly successful Corsican patriot uprising which immediately followed Italy's surrender and made possible the recapture of the island by numerically small French forces was taken by Communists. They are described as "good, wonderful patriots."

Many young men among them were impatient for action and they got busy against the Germans directly they saw the opportunity. They are now said to be in process of political education, as the moderate elements preponderate on the "National Front."

Land of Family Feuds

The necessity for moderation and careful sifting of evidence which comes before the purge commission is emphasized by the fact that Corsica is traditionally a conutry of vendetta or family feud, sometimes carried on for generations.

This, like family politics and sinister secret societies, is now said to have yielded to the development of an increased national communal consciousness, especially since the common suffering resulting from Axis occupation.

All reports of wrongdoing susceptible to punishment are to be before the purge commission before Nov. 1, and all action taken on them by Nov. 10.

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House Group Modifies Bill On Dad Draft

Continued from Page 1

$62 to $80 a month; service wives with two children from $72 to $100; with $20 more for each additional child. The present $50 allowance would be continued for the wife. Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota cast the only dissenting vote.

2. The Bailey-Clark measure, introduced as a substitute for the Wheeler bill, which provides:

That the Federal Government cannot hire or retain on its pay rolls able-bodied draft-age men unless they are "pre-Pearl Harbor" fathers or are certified to Congress by an authorized commission to be "indispensable."

That occupational deferments in industry for nonfathers shall be prohibited unless the registrant is declared by his employer in writing to the local Draft Board to be "indispensable" and this status is double-checked by the Draft Appeal Board.

That all available nonfathers be inducted before the calling of parents in so far as this is "administratively practicable" in the opinion of the Selective Service Director.

3. Authorization, through an amendment by Senator Harlan J. Bushfield (R) of South Dakota, for pre-induction physical examinations for any draft registrant in advance of his call for induction. This would enable men to ascertain whether they would be acceptable to the armed forces, clearing away doubts and uncertainties, Senator Bushfield said.

4. An amendment sponsored by Senator Bennett C. Clark, (D) of Missouri, authorizing the President to appoint a five-man commission, including one Army and one Navy doctor, to survey physical standards of the armed forces with an eye to better utilization of men in the 4-F class.

Last Stand by Wheeler

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) of Montana, whose attempt to stop father inductions started the fortnight of Senate controversy and drew warnings from Army and Navy leaders, including Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, made an unsuccessful last stand.

The Montana Senator offered an amendment to defer the drafting of parents until all but indispensable military age men in industry and Government had been steered into the armed forces and the lists of men classified as 4-F had been resifted.

This move was defeated, 48 to 26, after Senator Josiah W. Bailey, (D) of North Carolina, told the Senate it would delay father inductions beyond Jan. 1 and force the armed services to reduce their induction tempo.

The Administration-backed Bailey-Clark measure had one close call, a move by Senator Robert A. Taft, (R) of Ohio, to force induction of fathers by age groups, a venture vigorously opposed by General Marshall. The Taft substitute was defeated 45 to 31. Destroyed along with it were provisions for inductions on a national rather than a state quota basis and the Revercomb amendment deferring only irreplaceable workers with special skills or professional training.

Henderson Forecasts Roosevelt's Re-election

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP) — Leon Henderson, former head of the Office of Price Administration, said that President Roosevelt will be re-elected for a fourth term in 1944 along with a Republican House and a Democratic Senate.

Soldiers Are Such Interesting People

Wide World from United States Signal Corps

Irene and Her Canine Pal Help Change an Army Tire

Miss Irene Smith of Baird Mills, Tenn., and her dog find that soldiers are fun to watch, especially when they are changing a tire on a half-track. They come up close to Sergeant T. S. Johnson of Texas and Private R. Roddatz of Rockwood Falls, Minn. The incident occurred during Second Army maneuvers. Blonde Irene is being coy at the moment but she will come back to watching the interesting operation.

U. S. Discloses Part It Played In Scuttling of French Fleet

Continued from Page 1

François Darlan and other leaders not to surrender the fleet, nor to aid Germany against the embattled British and in other ways sought to bolster French policy against Germany.

U. S. Good Will at Stake

In each instance the warning was that the French Government "would permanently lose the friendship and good will of the Government of the United States" as well as any American support for France's retention of its colonial possessions overseas.

The documents show that Marshal Pétain, Admiral Darlan and others did solemnly promise that their fleet never would be surrendered. They indicate that Marshal Pétain and his cohorts were considerably discomfited and "pained" at the recurrent American representations but nevertheless did order the French ship captains to scuttle their ships if the Germans reached for them.

Five days before the Franco-German armistice, Secretary Hull sent an urgent message to Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, who was with the Fugitive French Government at Bordeaux, telling him to obtain an immediate interview with Admiral Darlan and Foreign Minister Paul Daudoin.

"The President desires you to say," Secretary Hull declared, "that . . . should the French Government, before concluding any armistice with the Germans, fail to see that the fleet is kept out of the hands of her opponents, the French Government . . . will fatally impair the preservation of the French Empire and the eventual restoration of French independence and autonomy."

Darlan Gave His Word

Mr. Biddle wired back that the message had been delivered and that Admiral Darlan had given solemn assurances that the French fleet would never be surrendered—"La Question ne se Pose pas."

Despite these assurances, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull kept after Vichy, fearful that Pierre Laval and other pro-German elements might overturn French policy. On Oct. 25, 1940, by which time the French regime had moved to Vichy, Secretary Hull gave French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye a message from President Roosevelt to forward to Marshal Petain. This was in answer to a claim by the French Government that it was under duress and could not act as a free agent.

Again warning against surrender of the fleet, President Roosevelt this time said that nothing in France's position would justify the French in giving any assistance to Germany in its war with Britain, and that such action would "definitely wreck" Franco-American friendship, stirring a "wave of bitter indignation" against France in the United States.

If France helped Germany against the British, Mr. Roosevelt added, "the United States could make no effort when the appropriate time came to exercise its influence to insure to France the retention of her overseas possessions."

Petain Is Peeved

Marshal Petain replied on Nov. 1, 1940, reiterating that France would never surrender its warships and displaying irritation that Vichy's solemn promise should be questioned. He also pointed out that the British had attacked the French ships at Oran and Dakar and given support to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and other French "rebels."

On Nov. 4, Secretary Hull made a memorandum of a talk he had just had with Ambassador Henry-Haye. It must have been a lively conference. The American Secretary of State charged that the French Government was keeping "extremely close to Hitler" while avoiding normal relations with the United States. He warned that France "will not get two inches" with the United States by such an attitude, he was extremely bitter toward M. Laval, and he announced that Washington did not propose to trust Hitler "for one split second." Mr. Hull was apparently pointing that a break with Vichy was very possible unless conduct was mended.

The sixth document made public by the State Department was a letter of instructions from President Roosevelt to Admiral William Leahy on Dec. 20, 1940, when he was sending the Admiral as Ambassador to Vichy. In this he again emphasized the importance of keeping the French fleet out of German hands. Eleven months later the bulk of the French fleet remaining in French domestic ports was scuttled at Toulon.

Lend-Lease 10 Per Cent

The 1941 Lend-Lease total of $1,244,000,000 represented about 10 per cent of the U. S. war spending.

Vinson Tells House Group Tax on Sales Is Ruinous

Continued from Page 1

and stabilizing wages and salaries.

"The additional tool of increased taxation is essential if we are to maintain stability in wartime economy.

"Is there a real threat of inflation? There is. Therefore it would seem that Congress is faced with a choice. The choice is whether the danger of inflation will be minimized by a war revenue bill, or whether the nation will be left to assume the grave risks inherent in the existing situation."

Mr. Vinson, who made a more effective case for the treasury bill than did Secretary Morgenthau, and whose gravity of utterance made an impression on the Committee, whether they liked it or not, offered the following figures for the 1944 calendar year::

National income $156,900,000,000.

Personal taxes $20,100,000,000.

Gross income after taxes $136,800,000,000.

Consumer goods available $90,000,000,000.

Gross gap for 1944 $46,800,000,000.

"In other words," Mr. Vinson said, "the American citizen may have available in 1944, $136,000,000,000 to bid for $90,000,000,000 in goods and service."

Noninflationary factors like debt repayment, insurance policies, and mutual savings deposits, plus personal savings, war bonds and the like would cut into this so-called "inflationary gap."

"Yet the gap will still be too big.

"These figures," he said, "add up to the most serious inflationary threat that has ever been before us."

Inflationary pressure already has caused watermelons to sell for $2.50, and fresh peaches for as high as $9 a bushel, the price stabilizer said, and unless more surplus spending power is sluiced off, the "black market" next year will increase.

Mr. Vinson argued that the country is well able to stand the tax increase.

"I say to this committee deliberately that we cannot hope to hold the line without a strengthened tax program.

"The people of this country are able to finance on a 'pay as you fight' basis at least 50 per cent of the financial cost of this war.

"The dangers of inflation are so grave and so real that we need this additional fiscal instrument to relieve the mounting pressures."

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Windfall of Surplus Shipping Seen Challenge to Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Announcing that the United Nations have on hand a windfall of 3,000,000 tons of shipping, the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee on War Mobilization today declared that if Allied strategy were stepped up to fully utilize this tonnage, the "decisive blow" in Europe could be delivered this year.

Failure to centralize operations and make fullest use of ships, harbors and labor is delaying the major hammer stroke against Hitler, the Committee, headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, emphasized.

In a broad report on shipping mobilization, it urged as remedial action the centralization of all shipping operations, including the Army's, in the War Shipping Administration.

The Committee attributed the present windfall of ships to the unexpected drop in U-boat sinkings and the unprecedented 1943 American shipbuilding program, but saw this brief surplus as no reason for heeding the rising clamor for diverting vessels to nonwar Latin American shipping.

The Committee also opposed a major war drive against Japan now as requiring the re-allocation of too many cargo ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific, declaring this would "choke off our greatest offensive in midstream."

While the grand total of United Nations shipping now exceeds 50,000,000 tons, according to Committee figures, the temporary surplus stems "primarily from defects of planning and limited concepts of offensive strategy which rested on this very fear of shipping shortages," the Senators emphasized.

Inefficiency a Drawback

The Committee report, a 16-page, tightly-written document, stressed generally the need to root out inefficiency in loading cargo vessels, unify shipping administration, accord labor more representation in shipping councils, build up adequate supply reserves at American ports, and generally tighten ship-handling and administration.

Declaring that shipping administration is at present divided among several agencies, the Kilgore Committee said that of America's 16,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping, about 2,000,000 tons are administered directly by the Army and Navy, half the remaining by the Army and Navy under allocation of the War Shipping Administration, and the rest, devoted to lend-lease and commercial shipments, controlled wholly by the War Shipping Administration

"We have in effect two separate merchant fleets, each operating independently of each other," the report remarked.

To correct matters, the Committee recommended:

1. Centralization of all cargo shipping operations in the War Shipping Administration, this to include control over forwarding of freight from factory to ship; management of terminals and piers and of loading and unloading; dispatching and operation of ships at sea. The civilian agency would, however, release cargo ships to task force commanders for use in combat operations.

2. Establishment of a shipping allocations committee in the War Shipping Administration, with representative from the Army, Navy War Shipping Administration, War Production Board, Office of Lend-Lease and the agencies responsible for imports; the committee to plan use of America's merchant fleet in the light of its offensive strategy.

3. Expansion of the combined Shipping Adjustment Board to include all Allied powers and be responsible for full co-operation in allocation and use of all United Nations shipping.

The Committee mentioned Britain, where one civilian agency, the Ministry of War Transport, has full responsibility for all military and civilian cargo.

While praising the WSA and the Army Transportation Corps for their improvements in loading ships and in packaging, the Committee report said practical stevedoring experience had shown it to be possible to reduce unused cubic capacity to less than 15 per cent per ship, whereas ships allocated to the Army on North African runs have averaged between 20 and 30 per cent unused capacity.

"Full use of tanker deck space has been prevented," the report continued, "because the ships are controlled by War Shipping Administration while the cargoes most suitable for deck carriage are controlled by the Army. No adequate machinery has been set up to plan the co-ordinated use of deck space on these vessels, except from day-to-day arrangements made on the spot."

Warns Against Complacency

Warning against complacency, the Committee asserts that production of munitions is still greater than available shipments, and that essential lend-lease supplies have been cut repeatedly because of alleged lack of ships, shipping space in the case of Russia having been allocated for only two-thirds of the munitions and food promised under the Soviet-American protocol.

Among other examples of lack of co-ordination the Committee lists the fact that a cargo consigned to British lend-lease can't be used to fill out a ship going to Russia, a situation correectable if bigger stockpiles were maintained at the ports under central control. The Committee also mentions the fact that American, British, Chinese and other shipping agencies engage in spirited bidding for lighters, peirs, tugboats and other harbor facilities.

That there have been no major breakdowns is ascribed by the Commiteet to the fact that the tremendous tonnages required by all-out offensives have not yet begun to go through the ports.

Senators' Tour Told On Big Global Map

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 7

A global map of the world, so big that War Department employees had to carry it up the Capitol's front steps and remove two doors to get it inside, rested in the Senate Chamber today while five Senators reported on their battlefront tour.

The globe is similar to one used by President Roosevelt.

Allied Board Looms as Key Political Tool

Continued from Page 1

tant organ for co-ordination of the political side of the United Nations war effort in the Mediterranean area, is itself regarded here as sufficient reason for developing the Mediterranean Commission still further.

Comprehensive Name

A proposal has indeed already been put forward that it be renamed the "Commission for European Liberation."

The idea is that it become the instrument, if not for making, at least for co-ordinating Allied political strategy and reconstruction policy.

The Greek Government has formally requested that it be represented on the Mediterranean Commission, The Christian Science Monitor is able to disclose.

It is understood also, although this is unconfirmed, that the Yugoslav Government which, like the Greek Cabinet, is now situated in Cairo, has made a similar request.

The Greek Government is understood to be puzzled at the apparent lack of consideration given its request in London and Washington thus far. A possible explanation suggested here is that Turkey would then also expect representation, and the Soviets are reluctant to see such a step taken at this stage.

But it is felt that he time is likely to come very soon when the Greeks cannot fairly be excluded, and the same applies also to Yugoslavia.

Commission Make-Up

The point emphasized here is that the Commission already includes along with the Russian representative, Mr. Vishinsky, the British representative, Mr. Harold MacMillan, the American delegate, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, and a representative of the French National Committee.

It is perhaps just as well to state frankly that there has been a little disappointment in some circles here at the failure of the United States to appoint some one whose diplomatic status corresponds more closely with that of the Russian and British representatives.

This may be an unjustified sentiment and it probably fails to take sufficient account of Mr. Wilson's standing as one of the leading American career diplomats. But it is unfortunate that he has been Ambassador to Panama, and the question asked is why someone wasn't appointed who was expert not on Caribbean but on Mediterranean and European problems.

Nazis Tighten Political Noose on Balkan Satellites

Continued from Page 1

Balkans today concentrates upon discovering how these satellites can be kept from escaping to the side of the Allies. Blackmail threats, terrorism of all kinds enforced through Quisling governments continue and to these the Germans are adding new promises of freedom and extension of territory as rewards for loyalty.

The German line has already been indicated in developments in Yugoslavia. Immediately upon the Italian surrender, Croatia was allowed to seize that part of its territory on the Dalmatian littoral formerly Italian-occupied. From Serbia the puppet Premier, Milan Neditch, was called to confer with Hitler and there is little doubt that the Führer promised him much greater powers and control within Serbia provided the Serbs remain tied to the German chariot wheel.

In the case of Bulgaria the same thing is happening, the Bulgars being encouraged to occupy more and more Greek territory.

The Germans would undoubtedly like to adopt the same policy toward Rumania and Hungary. But both are satellite countries and since Transylvania is the bone of contention between them the Third Reich finds it difficult to offer any satisfactory compensation.

From all this, Germany will again adopt the old propaganda trick of representing the Third Reich as the liberator of Europe, particularly from the "Bolshevik terror." This they will not hesitate to do since by today the leaders realize that whatever happens their hold upon the Balkans cannot last and any promises now made cannot be augmented when the Allies win and need not be if the Germans are victorious.

The Germans can afford to adopt such an attitude since they are planning simply to win a war and not the peace. For the United Nations on the other hand, the situation is different. All they now do may well determine the effective aid they will obtain in these satellite countries as well as decide the later peace.

Hence, the steps the United Nations are taking in Italy are carefully noted throughout the Balkans. It is no exaggeration to say that some of these have been strongly criticized both there and among their exiled governments here in London because they seem so inconsistent with the aims of the Allies.

This criticism applies strongly to the Badoglio Government announced a few days ago. Critics are prepared to accept such a government provided it will speed the common victory of the Allies but they seriously doubt that it will.

Among the appointments criticized are those of Gen. Mario Roatta as Premier Pietro Badoglio's Chief of Army staff and of Gen. Vitterio Ambrosio as his Chief of Combined Staffs. Both have black records of repression and terrorism in Yugoslavia which include the shooting of hostages, bombing, razing of villages which harbor guerrillas, etc.

Roatta Black-listed

General Roatta's name is on the Yugoslav black list of war criminals. Therefore, the question being asked is, does this mean that General Roatta automatically ceases to be considered as such by the Allies?

In fact the Governments most closely affected by Italy's change of front wonder whether those axis elements responsible for war crimes will be punished. Nowadays, one hears quite a lot of sarcastic comment to the effect that probably a few may be punished provided they are caught and then there will be a Roman holiday.

It is natural one should hear such comments as, suppose Yugoslavia had been one of the United States, would Americans accept such a situation without protest, especially also as thousands of Slovenes were condemned to most inhuman treatment in Italian concentration camps?

This Allied policy of expediency in the case of King Victor Emmanuel and the Badoglio Government also tempts these Balkan people to ask who will be next acceptable turncoat among their enemies to be adopted by the Allies?

The recent establishment here in London of a Yugoslav Government under Bozhidar Pouritch, a government of officials many whom had been associated with Prince Paul and the Milan Stoyadinovitch regime hardly inspires the Yugoslavs to expect any great democratic policy from the Allies.

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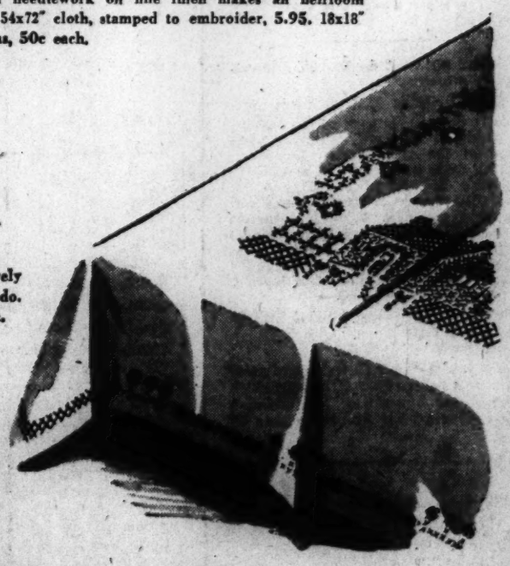

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The Home Forum

A Great Harvest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE YEAR'S harvest is indeed plenteous. But workers—keen, vigorous, selfless laborers—are urgently needed. Such is the appeal frequently voiced through press and radio.

Over nineteen centuries ago, the world's greatest humanitarian sent forth seventy of his followers to sow and reap the harvest of the boundless measure of good he had taught them. He sent them forth into the fields of human thought, among those who had never truly known the love of God or the healing power which spiritual understanding could bring into their lives. The Master's appeal, portraying the richness and abundance of this ever-present harvest of good, is made to his followers in every age: "The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few: pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest" (Luke 10:2).

In his unstinting and glorious healing work, as well as in the great truths he taught, Christ Jesus gave richly of his own abundant harvest of good. He bestowed health, food, freedom from bondage, yes, and life also, where before had been suffering, lack, disease, and death. Every receptive consciousness, everyone who welcomed with grateful obedience the Christ-message of man's oneness with the Father, received these wondrous blessings.

* * *

Throughout his teachings, Jesus clearly stressed the need for spiritual thinking. He also made it plain that those who were not reaping a rich harvest of health, happiness, and peace were those who were not accepting the divine fact of their spiritual, perfect sonship with God. He emphasized the need of changing from material thinking and living to the clear-cut, spiritual way.

Perhaps many today feel that they have tried, but have not yet succeeded in understanding the Master's sayings, or the grand promises recorded in the Bible for all who truly seek to know God aright. In the inspired, practical teachings of Christian Science thousands are finding the answer to their long search. They are discovering that the seeds of Truth, stored in the Scriptures, will, when planted in thought, ripen into lives filled with well-being and prosperity. This joyous harvest of measureless good can only result from the selfless desire to understand God, divine Love, as the impartial source of all that is real and good. It is incumbent upon each one of us to claim and use to the full the abundance of harmony that is ours.

Shall we not, then, as reapers together in this limitless field of spiritual thinking, actively and enthusiastically receive and nurture each seed of Truth, that we may experience a rich and overflowing harvest? And what is it that needs to take root in our thought? Primarily, the clear, certain knowledge of the real man's sonship with God, and of his birthright of perfect freedom from all evil, limitation, or fear.

To be true spiritual harvesters is our task. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 313), "The field waves its white ensign, the reapers are strong, the rich sheaves are ripe, the storehouse is ready: pray ye therefore the God of harvest to send forth more laborers of the excellent sort, and garner the supplies for a world."

* * *

A rich harvest of wheat and other food will not, cannot, alone save the world. But the love of God, reflected in our thoughts and actions, blotting out criticism, envy, greed, or general belief in evil, will hasten the harvest we all long for, the reign of peace on earth.

Will such a consummation take long? we ask. On page 11 of "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy gives us real encouragement in this respect. She says: "Jesus required neither cycles of time nor thought in order to mature fitness for perfection and its possibilities. He said that the kingdom of heaven is here, and is included in Mind; that while ye say, There are yet four months, and *then* cometh the harvest, I say, Look up, not down, for your fields are already white for the harvest; and gather the harvest by mental, not material processes."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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"MARKET PLACE, CORNWALL": *A Water-Color Drawing by Thomas Rowlandson*

THOMAS ROWLANDSON was an Englishman, born in England, tutored in the arts, an indefatigable observer, a reporter, a critic, a caricaturist of British life. To look through the large and inclusive collection of Rowlandson drawings, in the Wiggin Collection of the Boston Public Library, is one way of becoming familiar with England. While Rowlandson's contemporaries were occupied making elegant likenesses of society folk, he moved easily in circles of all classes, from rich to poor, from correct to incorrigible, and made pictures of their various occupations, foibles, and pastimes. Nothing expressive of human character evaded his omnivorous eye. He saw the typical traits, the oddities, the grace and clumsiness. Born before the epoch of genteel criticism and muted satire, his humor was robust and often outspoken.

This "Market Place, Cornwall" is free of the highly accentuated satire of Rowlandson. It does show his interest in crowds, in little episodes of everyday life that are telling and typical. Rowlandson had a good reportorial eye, too. He observed everything, from the sagging gables to the sinking foundations of the old houses and shops. He portrayed the shopkeepers and their clientèle selling and haggling. He characterized their wares. He described the costumes, handling his quill with authority, with a swift stroke and assured touch. This water-color drawing was made on a warm-toned paper. Variations of color value were indicated with a responsive brush.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Eine grosse Ernte

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE ERNTE des Jahres ist in der Tat groß; aber Arbeiter—eifrige, kräftige, selbstlose Arbeiter—werden dringend gebraucht. So lautet die Aufforderung, die oft durch Presse und Rundfunk geäußert wird.

Vor über 1900 Jahren sandte der größte Menschenfreund der Welt 70 seiner Nachfolger aus, zu säen und den Ertrag des unermeßlichen Guten, das er sie gelehrt hatte, zu ernten. Er sandte sie hinaus in die Felder menschlichen Denkens, unter diejenigen, die die Liebe Gottes oder die heilende Kraft, die geistiges Verständnis in ihr Leben bringen konnte, nie wahrhaft gekannt hatten. Des Meisters Aufforderung, die den Reichtum und die Fülle dieser immergegenwärtigen Ernte des Guten schildert, ergeht an seine Nachfolger in jedem Zeitalter: „Die Ernte ist groß, der Arbeiter aber sind wenige. Bittet den Herrn der Ernte, daß er Arbeiter aussende in seine Ernte" (Luk. 10, 2).

Sowohl in seiner uneingeschränkten und herrlichen Heilungsarbeit als auch in den großen Wahrheiten, die er lehrte, gab Christus Jesus reichlich aus seiner eigenen reichen Ernte des Guten. Er spendete Gesundheit, Nahrung, Befreiung aus Knechtschaft, ja, und auch Leben, wo vorher Leiden, Mangel, Krankheit und Tod gewesen waren. Jedes empfängliche Bewußtsein, jeder, der die Christusbotschaft des Einsseins des Menschen mit dem Vater in dankbarem Gehorsam willkommen hieß, empfing diese wunderbaren Segnungen.

* * *

In allen seinen Lehren betonte Jesus klar die Notwendigkeit geistigen Denkens. Er machte auch klar, daß diejenigen, die keinen reichen Ertrag an Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und Frieden ernteten, diejenigen wären, die die göttliche Tatsache ihrer geistigen, vollkommenen Gottessohnschaft nicht annahmen. Er betonte die Notwendigkeit, materielles Denken und Leben durch den schnurgeraden geistigen Weg zu ersetzen.

Vielleicht glauben heute viele, daß sie sich bemüht haben, aber noch nicht erfolgreich darin gewesen seien, des Meisters Worte oder die biblischen großen Verheißungen für alle, die Gott wahrhaft zu erkennen suchen, zu verstehen. In den inspirierten praktischen Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft finden Tausende die Antwort auf ihr langes Suchen. Sie entdecken, daß die in der Bibel vorrätigen Samen der Wahrheit, wenn ins Denken gesät, zu einem von Wohlergehen und Gedeihen erfüllten Leben heranreifen. Diese erfreuliche Ernte an unermeßlich Gutem kann nur das Ergebnis des selbstlosen Verlangens sein, Gott, die göttliche Liebe, als die unparteiische Quelle alles Wirklichen und Guten zu verstehen. Jeder von uns hat die Pflicht, die Fülle der Harmonie, die unser eigen ist, in vollem Maße zu beanspruchen und zu genießen.

Sollen wir als gemeinsame Schnitter in diesem unbegrenzten Felde geistigen Denkens dann nicht jeden Samen der Wahrheit tätig und begeistert empfangen und pflegen, damit wir eine reiche und überfließende Ernte erfahren? Und was muß in unserem Denken Wurzel fassen? Hauptsächlich das klare, sichere Wissen der Gottessohnschaft des wirklichen Menschen und seines Geburtsrechts vollkommenen Freiseins von allem Übel, aller Begrenzung oder Furcht.

Unsere Aufgabe ist, wahre geistige Schnitter zu sein. Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 313): „Das Feld wogt weiß zur Ernte, die Schnitter sind kräftig, die reichen Garben sind reif, der Speicher ist bereit; bittet daher den Gott der Ernte, mehr Arbeiter der ausgezeichneten Art auszusenden, und sammelt die Vorräte für eine Welt ein".

* * *

Eine reiche Ernte an Weizen oder anderen Nahrungsmitteln allein wird die Welt nicht retten, kann sie nicht retten. Aber die Liebe Gottes, die wir in unserem Denken und Handeln widerspiegeln, welche Tadelsucht, Neid, Habgier und den allgemeinen Glauben an das Böse auslöscht, wird die Ernte, nach der wir uns alle sehnen, die Herrschaft des Friedens auf Erden, beschleunigen.

Wir fragen: Wird ein solches Vollbringen lange Zeit erfordern? Auf Seite 11 in "Unity of Good" ermutigt uns Mrs. Eddy mit den Worten: „Jesus brauchte weder Zeit- noch Gedankenperioden, um Tauglichkeit zur Vollkommenheit und ihrer Möglichkeiten heranzureifen. Er sagte, daß das Himmelreich hier ist und im Gemüt inbegriffen ist; daß, während ihr saget: Es sind noch vier Monate, und dann kommt die Ernte, sage ich: Hebet eure Augen auf, schlagt sie nicht nieder; denn eure Felder sind schon weiß zur Ernte; und sammelt die Ernte nicht durch materielle, sondern durch mentale Vorgänge ein".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Technicolor Short Subject

Over still water
The sunset unfolds.
The brimming lake holds
Swirling sky patterns
In purples and golds;
Echoes the outline
Of evergreen shore,
The massed reeds reflected
By separate spear,
A white rowboat floats
Twofold in the weir.

Into full water
The red sun sinks low,
The rock in the foreground
Suffused with its glow.
While blue shadows deepen,
Deepen and grow,
The lily pads vanish,
Night lights its first star,
Soon, doubled in darkness,
Stars are all that are.

MARGARET LLOYD

In Vermont They Say B'ars

BEARS ARE SOMETHING else again. Oxford Bears, famous for generations, have given a soubriquet to the inhabitants of the country. . . . But it should be written "b'ars" on account of the phonetic flexibility of the apostrophe. It's not "bars" nor "bahs," and it certainly isn't "bers." Local vernacular has evolved a totally new vowel sound with no counterpart in any language living or dead. Unlike the regional long O, it is impossible to acquire unless one is born with it. I can say "road" or "coat" as the natives do, by putting my mind on the "au" in August and clipping it a little. But there is no royal raud to the pronunciation of "b'ars." You can go up there and hear it come trippingly off the tongue of any six-year-old boy. But he can't tell you how it's done.

I coached the Buckfield Pageant in 1938. In the episode where the men were leaving for the War of 1812, a lad, who was seeing off an older playmate, was asked why he wouldn't want to go up Streaked Mountain without him. The reply was, "'Count of wolves 'n' b'ars." From first rehearsal his easy mastery of this dialectic subtlety was superb. Notable persons from far and near were lost in admiration of it. But the older playmate was supposed to reply, "B'ars won't plague ye none, ef so be ye leaves 'em 'lone." His "b'ars" struck an entirely false note, and made him a pitiful flop. We struggled frantically till we learned he had moved up from Massachusetts only five or six years before. There was nothing to do but recast the part with a native.—From the Introduction to "From the Journal of Zadoc Long, 1800-73," edited by PRINCE LONG. (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd.)

An American Village

Quiet sleeps the village,
the women at their chores,
the old men all at labor,
the young men off to wars.

Quiet, quiet as the heart
in steady rhythm sure,
beneath the sleeping village
runs life that will endure.

No dream of slavery is there,
no pride of blood but this
calm pulse which takes all time
in quiet synthesis.

KEITH THOMAS

That Humble Topic, The Weather

I MUST WRITE no more of the weather, for it is everywhere considered the dullest of topics, and is of little interest to people who live in towns, which is, after all, where most men live. And yet in the open country the weather is a beautiful thing, and is constantly changing and is of the greatest importance to all whose living is made in the fields. . . . And there it is in sky, to be seen by everybody, like a series of vast pictures, replaced every few minutes; and beyond the visible scene are the omens and portents, foretelling storms or sunshine or snow.

By the brightness of the sword of Orion, by the flight of a flock of geese, or by the reddening of the berries, these things may be reckoned, so that one concerned with that humble topic, the weather, has interests neither narrow nor far aloof from our lot; they embrace fields and hedge-rows, and one of their boundaries is the Milky Way. . . .

Did I say I would write no more of the weather? I am not sure that it is possible to write of Ireland and to fulfil this promise: all countries and all peoples are made what they are by the weather, but in Ireland you almost see these things in the making, so strong is the southwest wind, so full of damp, so indolent its mood, and so much its strength seems to be used to impose its moods upon earth and buildings and men.

Thousands of suns have shone upon millions of buds of heather, thousands of winds have beaten the blossoms down, and long grey rains have patted them into place: and so were made the Irish bogs, and the peat that we called turf. And I sit now by a fire of the turf that was made by the ages of weather, and care no more for any weather outside.—LORD DUNSANY, in "My Ireland." (New York: Funk and Wagnalls.)

Mist on the Hills

MORNING BROUGHT A thick white mist that engulfed our whole immediate world. The sheep track leading to the lochan among the hills, where we intended to spend that day, would be difficult to find. But, knowing this particular part of the country better than most people, for we were brought up in Ross-shire, we decided to risk the track over the hills.

It was awesome walking through the mist, which lay like white sheets over trees and bushes. We had the sensation of being blindfolded by a loose, silken net that slipped back with every few steps we took up the hill-slope. As we became accustomed to the light that struggled through the mist, we saw the top of Ben Wyvis away to the north. Here the mists moved like swirling scarfs, and the stretch of mountain visible to us seemed to float in a white sea of cloud.

* * *

For a quarter of a mile, the sheep track lay close to a hill burn. Even without the mist, it would have been obscured by cushions of heather and tall clumps of bog-myrtle. Only the crash and chuckle of the water told us of its nearness. While the mists persisted, sound and scent were most helpful to us. The sweet herby smell of bog-myrtle was as good a guide as anything else; that scent was all the more poignant because of the drenching mist, making us remember gardens drifting through the still air. We disturbed a covey of partridges and grouse, half-way up the hill track, and almost bumped into a cluster of peat stacks which had been left there to dry.

Then we saw that the day "was lifting." The mist was clearing slowly—an infallible sign of good weather. White wreaths moved along in beautiful shapes; the sheep grazing on the short hill grass seemed less vital than the flying shapes of the mist. The lochan was revealed, lying like a giant cobweb with a silver lining where the light touched it.

* * *

We took off our coats, soaked by the damp, and spread them on the heather to dry. The sun was now beginning to show. Over the mountain rim it came, licking up the mist and suffusing everything with honey-misted air. From the ground, wreaths of white smoke rose as the warmth increased. The loch water lost its shiver, the morning chill was gone.

The effect of sunlight after the mist was wonderful. It made us alive, in a new way, to the beauty of that remote lochan among the hills. It was almost as if a bandage had been removed from our eyes, to let the joyousness of sight thrill us anew. On every side was spread a purple carpet of heather, which cast rosy shadows away toward Ben Wyvis. Purple orchids grew beside us, and masses of white cotton grass stirred with the light wind that helped the sun to dispel the last of the mist.

* * *

The awesome stillness had gone, too. A skylark, high in the sky, suddenly started to sing. We stood ringed about with his music, which filled the air with a stream of sound. The soft melancholy of the curlew's cry was taken up by a plover's call, and by the slow steady hum of wild bees in the heather.

Away down in the valley a patchwork of fields came into view as the sun dispersed the mist that lay in the hollows; checks of yellow and green showed where the harvest was ripe and pasture grass shone like an emerald. Fields of turnips and potatoes showed darker squares of green, and black triangles were plantings of fir trees. It was as if a curtain had lifted to reveal a painted landscape that might disappear at any moment.

M. H.

The One Way in Which Opera Should Not Be Given

IT WAS DURING my second year in London that one day I heard of a new opera company that was about to go on tour in the suburbs, with a cast of artists nearly all well known to me. I had resolved to try my luck with the management, and with a full score under my arm marched down to its offices, where I found a score of other persons in waiting. Hours went by and I was beginning to think I should never obtain even a glimpse of the great man, when suddenly the attention of us all was drawn to signs of what was unmistakably some sort of a scene going on in the inner room, accompanied by a very ineffective improvisation on a piano, conspicuously out of tune. Presently the door was flung open and a portly . . . individual appeared and called out, "Is there any one here who can play the piano?" Several of those present at once answered in the affirmative. "But do any of you know *Faust* without the music?" continued the apparition and to this there was no reply. It dawned upon me that here might be an opportunity of penetrating the stronghold; so I meekly raised my voice and said, "I think I know the opera."

"What part of it?" sternly demanded my questioner.

"Any part of it." He gazed at me incredulously and then said, "Come in," and in I went.

It appeared that a singer who had been sent there with a recommendation for the part of Marguerite had neglected to bring a copy of the piece with her, and this oversight had kindled the official wrath. I played through those portions which were required for the trial and was about to take my leave when the now partly pacified impresario said: "Wait a bit. I want a word with you, besides there may be others out there who have forgotten their music"; and so it proved to be. After the singers had left he turned to me and said, "Why did you come here?"

"I have an opera with me which I hoped you might hear with a view to performance," said I. . . .

His astonishment seemed so profound that I hardly knew how to continue the conversation and was thinking of a fresh opening when he went on. "How many of the pieces I am giving do you know?" handing me at the same time a prospectus of his season. I looked at it, informed him that I was familiar with all of them, and he asked me if I had ever conducted. I told him exactly what I had done, and he asked me whether I would like to try my hand at opera. Naturally I jumped at the idea, still nourishing the hope that it might lead to the production of one of my works. As it was now about lunch time, he invited me to come back in the afternoon and talk it over with him, and when I returned I found him quite alone. He explained that he had given orders that no one should be admitted as he wanted to have a little private singing, declaring himself to be the possessor of the finest tenor voice in England. I was made to sit at the piano and accompany him for the rest of the day in long extracts from operas that contained his favorite roles, and every time there was a brief pause, he asked for my opinion as to his performance. Naturally I allowed my enthusiasm to grow with each effort, and the result was that before I left I had been offered and had accepted the post of one of the two conductors of the new company, with instructions to start at once on the rehearsals which were taking place at the "Old Vic," and about two weeks later the company started on its tour.

It lasted about two months, visiting such outlying places as Clapham, Brixton, and Stratford, and I enjoyed myself hugely, conducting in addition to *Carmen* and *Pagliacci* that trilogy of popular Saturday-nighters dubbed facetiously "The English Ring"—*The Bohemian Girl*, *Maritana*, and *The Lily of Killarney*. But all the fun and excitement I extracted from the experience (that inveterate old joker, G. H. Snazelle, who was playing Devilshoof, succeeded in setting fire to the stage as a farewell gesture on the last night) could not blind my soberer perception to the truth that if there was one especial way in which opera should not be given, then here it was in all its rounded perfection.—From "A Mingled Chime," by SIR THOMAS BEECHAM. (New York: Putnam.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1943

Three Religious Faiths Sign Basic Provisions for World Peace

Common Plan From Leaders And the Laity

Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, pledged to articles in which moral-law observance is first.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Identical statements giving seven basic principles of peace for the postwar world by 50 leaders of Protestant communions and national organizations, 47 representative rabbis and laity, and 47 Roman Catholic Archbishops, Bishops, priests and laity, have been signed today. Announcement of the common declaration came from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Synagogue Council of America and the Social Action Department of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference. Each group prefaced the statement with a special introduction.

The joint declaration is:

1. The moral law must govern world order. The organization of a just peace depends upon practical recognition of the fact that not only individuals, but nations, states and international society are subject to the sovereignty of God and to the moral law which comes from God.

2. The rights of the individual must be assured. The dignity of the human person as the image of God must be set forth in all its essential implications in an international declaration of rights, and be vindicated by the positive action of national governments and international organization. States as well as individuals must repudiate racial, religious, or other discrimination in violation of those rights.

3. The rights of oppressed, weak or colonial peoples must be protected. The rights of all peoples, large and small, subject to the good or the organized world community, must be safeguarded within the framework of collective security. The progress of undeveloped, colonial or oppressed peoples toward political responsibility must be the object of international concern.

Rights of Minorities

4. The rights of minorities must be secured. National governments and international organization must respect and guarantee the rights of ethnic, religious, and cultural minorities to economic livelihood, to equal opportunity for educational and cultural development, and to political equality.

5. International institutions to maintain peace with justice must be organized. An enduring peace required the organization of international institutions which will (a) develop a body of international law; (b) guarantee the faithful fulfillment of international obligations and revise them when necessary; (c) assure collective security by drastic limitation and continuing control of armaments, compulsory arbitration and adjudication of controversies, and the use when necessary of adequate sanctions to enforce the law.

6. International economic cooperation must be developed. International economic collaboration to assist all states to provide an adequate standard of living for their citizens must replace the present economic monopoly and exploitation of natural resources by privileged groups and states.

7. A just social order within each state must be achieved. Since the harmony and well-being of the world community are intimately bound up with the internal equilibrium and social order of the individual states, steps must be taken to provide for the security of the family, the collaboration of all groups and classes in the interest of the common good, a standard of living adequate for self-development and family life, decent conditions of work, and participation by labor in decisions affecting its welfare.

Religious Guide Stressed

In its preface to the statement, the Protestant group stressed that its churches had long been seeking to show how moral and religious convictions should guide the relations of nations.

"Their conclusions are in many important respects similar to those of men of other faiths," it said. "In this we rejoice, for world order cannot be achieved without the co-operation of all men of good will. We appeal to our constituency to give heed to the proposals enunciated by Protestants, (Roman) Catholics and Jews which must find expression in national policies. Beyond these proposals, we hold that the ultimate foundations of peace require spiritual regeneration as emphasized in the Christian gospel."

In its preface, the Jewish group commended the declaration to the attention of its constituency and to all men of faith as a "guide to thought and action in dealing with the grave world problems of our time."

The Roman Catholic preface said it presented the principles outlined in the declaration as embodying the principles of the moral law and their prime applications to world problems of our day.

"To our mind they express the minimum requirements of a peace which Christians can endorse as fair to all men," it held.

Previous to issuance of the statement, religious leaders of the three faiths found large areas of agreement in the 100 or more pronouncements on world peace issued separately by religious bodies in this country during the war.

The prime reason for issuance of the declaration is to convince the country that an immense number of citizens of all faiths are united in their demand for organization of a righteous peace, it was said.

Among the Protestant signers were the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Henry Sloan Coffin, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church, Boston, the Rev. Joseph C. Robbins, Dr. John Foster Dulles, and Dr. John R. Mott.

Trio at Top of Scale

These young singers have been added to the list of operatic artists at the Metropolitan Opera for its Diamond Jubilee season opening Nov. 22. Left to right they are Chritina Carroll, Patrice Munsel and Thelma Altman. Miss Carroll, born in Rumania, came to the United States in 1923. Miss Munsel, a coloratura soprano and one of the youngest ever to join the "Met," comes from Spokane, Wash. Miss Altman, mezzo-soprano, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y.

New Fortresses Lead With 'Chins'

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Oct. 7

The Flying Fortress is going to lead with its chin—and the enemy is not expected to like it.

A chin turret equipped with two .50-caliber guns is being installed just below the bombardier's station on Fortresses to aid in fighting off frontal attacks, Vega Aircraft Corporation has announced. The turret is power operated and remote controlled.

Heretofore the Fortress nose was protected only by three swivel guns.

Bolshevist Bogy Huge Stone In Road to Nazi-Soviet Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 7—Even if Russia were willing, would the German people accept a separate peace with the Soviet armies at this time?

[For several weeks Berlin propagandists have been busy denying rumors of a separate peace between Germany and Russia, and many observers have interpreted these "denials" as Nazi efforts to draw the Russians into negotiations.]

Public opinion at present in Germany is quite different from 1939, when it was possible for Hitler to sign a pact with Russia and explain it to his people.

The Germans now see in Russia their opponent in the most ruthless kind of warfare, which must go on until one side or the other collapses.

Many Eddies

There are many currents in German public opinion today which work against the main current, such as admiration for Russian valor, communist influence, growing regionalism, and anti-Naziism. But they can accomplish little in the face of the deep fear which Bolshevism has inspired. To the Germans, who have no standard of truth by which to judge contemporary history, Bolshevism represents the antithesis of everything German.

The war against Russia has taken a much deeper root in German emotions even than the war against the other Allies. The war against the other Allies is regarded as a war against human beings—bitterly hated opponents, it is true, but nevertheless opponents with whom a certain degree of the courtesies of war through the Red Cross can be exchanged. On the Eastern front, however, the Germans believe that all human inhibitions have been cast aside in a war that is little short of demonic.

Recently, Das Schwarze Korps showed in pictures the destruction of Russian villages, houses, and farms by the German armies in their retreat. One showed haystacks burning, covering the picture to the horizon like a miniature milky way. Farm equipment is being taken out in freight cars. Das Schwarze Korps writes triumphantly, "Our opopnent is advancing into territory where he will find only burned and destroyed ruins, deserted and empty of human beings, without protection or tools for the coming winter."

Propaganda Influence

Whatever the German people say about Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels—and what they sometimes say, especially in bombed regions, is far from complimentary—there is no denying that his propaganda against the Russians and Bolshevism has caught and tied a large majority of the German people.

In almost every factory in Germany, large pictures show a monster described as "Bolshevism" striding over bodies under which is written "Victory or Bolshevism." When Dr. Goebbels goes to a bombed town, he often is met negatively or with hostility. However, if he gets to a platform and a microphone he usually gets his story over and the people listen and go away impressed by his words of warning against the horrors of losing the war to the Russians.

It has been reported by Stockholm and other correspondents that German intellectual circles have been seized by an intense enthusiasm for Russia. The same often has been said of their attitude toward the Allies, i. e., that they would like nothing better than to be federated by the United States and Britain and be able to buy American goods.

Despite these reports, Germany is still chiefly dominated by a dread of Bolshevism. Even circles which are against the regime—and many intellectuals belong to this category—say rather a thousands years of Hitler than one day of Bolshevism.

However, there are occasional undertones pointing in the opposite direction. For example, it often is heard that people are taking down their Russian grammars from the shelf. Recently, a nest of pro-Russian intellectuals led by Countess von Rantzau and Frau Doktor Ott was discovered and cleaned out with numerous executions and long prison terms.

Contrary tendencies also often are heard from working-class circles. Working side by side with Russians, German workers are surprised to find that they are not beasts, but human beings like themselves, and furthermore surprisingly skilled, intelligent, and hard workers. A great liking for these workers often is reported. Workers, against the rules, to talk with them slip them titbits. Bosses defend the Russians as valuable workers, and sometimes they are found to get more food than Germans or other foreign workers.

Warning to Housewives

Likewise, Das Schwarze Korps often rants against the pampering of Ukrainian servant girls by sentimental German Hausfrauen. The organ of the Blackshirts speaks of these girls as slave workers, far from home and without freedom. And it is suggested that Germans must avoid a similar fate, such as being carried off to Russia to help reconstruct Leningrad or Stalingrad.

The most fertile field for Communist propaganda is among lowest class of workers, many of whom have been bombed out of their homes and have reached a new low in living standards. They have strong grudges which make them easy prey for Communist propaganda. But it is difficult for Communist organizers to direct this negative feeling into the channels they desire. Some progress is being made in the Rhineland and there is some truth in the report that in a chain of several cities, Communist membership has increased in the past two months from 600 members to 200,000. But it is an extremely risky business.

There also is a large group of ruined middle-class and lower-middle-class Germans who lost their small stores of business in recent measures of total mobilization and who do not trust the economic policy of the Nazis. These people often repeat a saying that has been in circulation since 1933: "The only difference between Germany and Russia is that Russia is colder." But most of them are so busy with war work that they have little time to brood.

Apart from these contrary tendencies, the great majority of the German people are solidly behind the fight against Russia.

Retreat in Russia Called Hitler Plan

Recorded by CBS

The German press "lately emphasizes Hitler's responsibility for the retreat in Russia, and the Essener National Zeitung writes that it would be silly to believe that the retreat was planned by the General Staff, the Führer himself must have taken the decision," the British Radio reported.

"Another German paper states that many people are very anxious about the events in the East, btu they should remember that it is the Führer's will," added the radiocast.

Court Upholds AP in Passing On Applicants

Right of decision is not in violation of antitrust laws, it rules; only by-laws needing revision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—The right of the Associated Press membership to pass upon the admission of applicants has been upheld in United States District Court here which ruled, however, that the by-laws of the news gathering cooperative "in their present form" are in violation of antitrust laws.

The three-judge court, specifically named to hear the Federal Government's effort to force the AP to abandon its membership structure and make available the news report to all without restrictions, in a summary judgment yesterday, gave the AP 120 days to make changes in its bylaws to remedy the court's objections to present operations as to membership qualifications.

The judgment continued:

"Finally, because the interests involved are so important and so large; because the injury done may be so great, if we turn out to be wrong; and because we are not agreed, the whole judgment will be stayed for a period of sixty days after it is entered, and subsequently for the pendency of any appeal to the Supreme Court, if one is taken within that period."

One Course Left Open

The court left open to the AP the adoption "of substitutes which will restrict admission" provided "that members in the same 'field' (morning, evening or Sunday in the same city) as the applicant shall not have power to impose, or dispense with, any conditions upon his admission, and that the bylaws shall declare affirmatively that the effect of admission upon the ability of an applicant to compete with members in the same 'field' shall not be taken into consideration in passing upon his application."

The court also held that the purchase of Wide World photos from the New York Times by the Associated Press does not violate the antitrust laws as charged by the Government.

Provided the bylaws are changed as directed, the court also said the exclusive news exchange contract between the Associated Press and the Canadian Press, would not be in violation of law.

It also was the opinion of the court, composed of Judges Learned Hand, Augustus N. Hand and Thomas W. Swan, that if the by-laws were changed as directed, the exclusivity of locals news of spontaneous origin which members now furnish the AP as an obligation of membership, would be within the law.

Bylaws Prove Faulty

"We conclude," the judges said, "that the present bylaws of AP unlawfully restrict the admission of members; and that further enforcement of them should be enjoined. We shall not attempt to say what conditions may be imposed; we hold no more than that members in the same 'field' as the applicant shall not have power to impose, or dispense with, any conditions upon his admission, and that the bylaws shall affirmatively declare that the effect of admission upon the ability of an applicant to compete with members in the same 'field' shall not be taken into consideration in passing upon his application.

"It is, of course, true that the members may disregard the last provision in practice; but that is not to be assumed. At any rate, we think that the plaintiff is entitle to that much positive assurance in the organic law; and it is as far as we can go."

Judge Swan, in a dissenting opinion, held that the motion for summary judgment—decision by the court without trial—should be denied, and he declared:

"Clearly the provisions of AP's bylaws as to admission of members have had no tendency to create a monopoly in news gathering—witness the growth of United Press, International News Service and other news gathering agencies. Nor is there proof that they (the bylaws) have stifled competition between member newspapers and other newspaper owners or prospective publishers."

Backs Freedom of Press

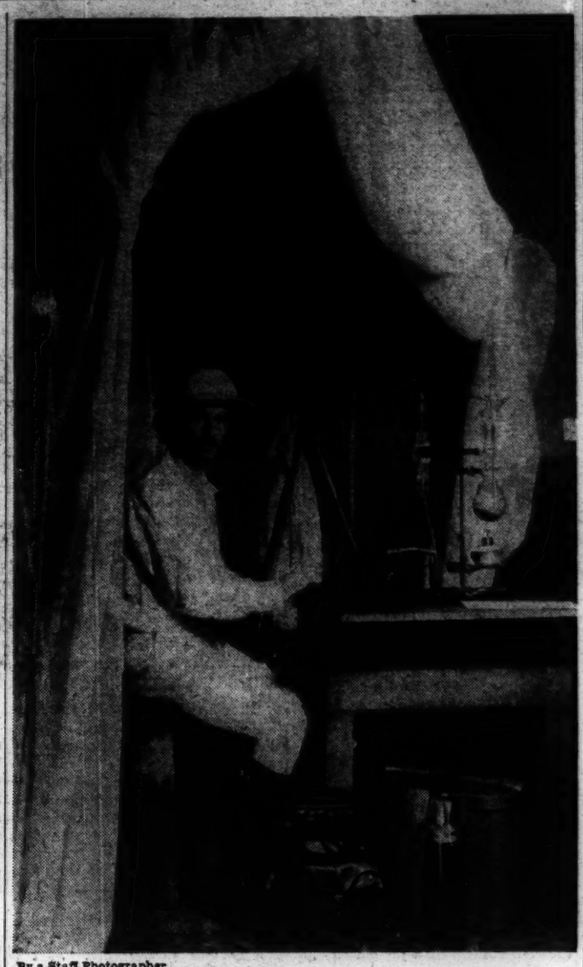
In Washington, John Henry Lewin, first assistant to the head of the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division and originally in charge of the Government's suit against the AP, commented on the decision:

"This decision holding the by-laws of the Associated Press violative of the Sherman Act is a victory for freedom of the press in the true sense.

"The press cannot be truly free if its main source of news is an asset of a private club and denied other worthy newspapers simply because they are business competitors of those who are members of the Associated Press."

Mr. Lewin declined further comment pending an opportunity to study the decision.

The Associated Press stated there would be no statement at this time. There will, however, be a meeting of the Board of Directors starting Oct. 19 to consider the matter.



By a Staff Photographer

Roland Hall Sharp, Monitor's Latin-American Expert.

Trek Into 'Darkest' Amazon Calls for Ingenious Planning

There's more than just packing a bag and purchasing a fly swatter when one prepares for a journey into the tropical wilds of South America.

For the past month Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer on Latin-American affairs for The Christian Science Monitor, who left this week for his seventh jaunt to South America as a guest of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been assembling equipment for this safari that goes into the jungles of the Amazon region of Brazil. And because of a scarcity of materials, the task has not been easy. In fact, it took considerable ingenuity, plus the experiences of past trips, to enable Mr. Sharp to assemble his equipment.

Good-natured jibes were tossed by his colleagues as his desk began to pile with special equipment. He was kept busy explaining many queer-looking gadgets, such as folding tent supports, a distilling apparatus for fresh water, several sun hats, and specially constructed boxes for film equipment. And his "public" was "bitten" by the ingenuity of his mosquito-repelling coat and trousers and other gadgets, which included fly paper on his boots to ward off jungle insects.

"The underlying idea is to provide a portable set of equipment so that travel, living, and working may go on with as much comfort and convenience as possible, even under the most adverse conditions of climate and hotels—if any.

"We do not want to give the impression that this whole trip will be in boots and under mosquito netting. The South Americans would rightly be offended by any such an exaggeration.

"The special equipment is designed to take care of situations that might arise in remote jungle camps or small jungle towns, as well as on river boats and on jaunts into the jungle itself.

"And most of the best jungle equipment and materials turned out to be tied up for exclusive use of the armed services—as is only just. So we had to use all the ingenuity in sight.

"While a lot of equipment was needed, it actually comes down to a small space. Since most of this trip will be on river boats and railways, after the first month of flying, the weight can be handled. During the first month the luggage will be broken up in such a way that extra weight can be left to be picked up before the longer land trip begins."

Cartoonist's version of Monitor writer's preparations: Daily Features Page.

Spain Termed Boiling Kettle Of Conspiracy

Madrid paper says plots against Franco favor regime of 'free-for-all shooting.'

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Weekly newspaper El Español of Madrid in a full-page article entitled "Dissolution of the Falange?" asserted today that "there exist in Spain conspiracies against the Caudillo (Generalissimo Francisco Franco) which favor a regime of free-for-all shooting."

Strongly defending the Falange and its achievements against its enemies, "which are not the Reds alone," El Español declared:

"The Reds, who were responsible for bloodshed in the past, are now acting with such moderation that it contrasts with the conduct of their own ideological enemies, who likewise are enemies of the Falange.

"The Falange has never hated the Reds, whom it took up arms to fight—and will again if necessary—for reasons which are supremely Spanish. But we know that the well-to-do (bien pensantes) operate against Spain and Franco from their 'nationalist, capitalistic, conservative, and Christian liberalism' labels, behind which they hide."

El Español denounced Freemasons allegedly operating with foreign aid and inspiration against General Franco and the unity of Spain which, it said, has been developed under the influence and control of the Falange. It asserted that the "conservatives are semi-allies of the Reds" in the conspiracy against the Falange.

The enemies of the Falange aim at a political move similar to that of February, 1930, which changed the regime in Spain, El Español said, adding that "by order of secret organizations eight months ago, many persons in Spain suddenly became monarchistic and claimed that the restoration of the Monarchy was the only solution that could save Spain."

If they should succeed and destroy the unity now maintained by the Falange, El Español declared, they would only succeed in restoring a regime of "free-for-all-shooting" and the occupation of Spain—apparently by foreign powers.

"This would mean the suicide of the bien pensantes and the assassination of the mother country," El Español said. "It would, however, be no new event in history—since 1939 we have seen several European countries led by powerful social classes commit suicide.

"But Spain will not commit suicide," the newspaper concluded.

Episcopalians Back Program For World Collaboration

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7 (AP)—A postwar program embodying international collaboration, equality for all nations and races and economic betterment through cooperation of government and private enterprise was approved late yesterday by the Protestant Episcopal church.

Clerical and lay delegates to the church's fifty-fourth triennial convention concurred with the House of Bishops in approving the program, recommended by a joint commission on social reconstruction.

The deputies also approved, by a 365 to 153 vote, an action of the House of Bishops raising the retirement age of the presiding bishop from 68 to 70, effective immediately. Approval was voted after a warm debate, during which B. R. Bias of Williamson, W. Va., proposed setting the effective date at Dec. 1, 1943.

The Bias amendment, later defeated, would have prevented retention of the present presiding bishop, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker of Richmond, Va., who is 69, and who would not be eligible for the office after the convention unless the change was approved.

Supporting the postwar program, Dr. Clark G. Keubler of Chicago, a commission member, predicted "violent social upheaval after the war, when people will look for leadership." If the Church fails to provide such leadership, Dr. Keubler added, "some other groups in our society will."

Opposition was voiced by James H. Diggs of Oklahoma, who declared the program "expressly provides for a super state—meaning we undertake to enforce on the world our American system." He also assailed the proposal because "it relegates Christ to a subordinate place in the world."

Earlier the deputies authorized procedure with efforts toward eventual organic unity of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, approving without debate resolutions compromising majority and minority reports of a unity commission.

The resolutions, in addition to calling for further negotiations, permit the presiding bishop to make such changes in the commission "as may seem advisable."

The compromise composed differences between majority and minority groups within the commission. A majority report had raised the question whether the church was ready for union, but asserted some progress had been made and recommended efforts be continued. The minority reported unity was impossible until the "issues had been truly met and solved," and urged appointment of a new commission.

Australian Miners Get Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 7—Australia is trying to speed up coal production and a first step has been to promise the coal miners a nine day holiday.

The time off, at Christmas and New Year, was arranged through a decision reached at the first of a series of conferences between Prime Minister John Curtin, with other members of the Cabinet, and representatives of the coal-mining industry.

The holiday was the only definite announcement from the conference. It was agreed to in face of the opposition of Supply Minister John A. Beasley, who has voiced his opinion that the holiday should not be taken this year. But, as the Prime Minister explained, the miners' representatives had guaranteed that production in the ensuing three months will be maintained at such a level as will ensure the Government's being able to meet both its war and civil commitments.

The question of nationalizing the industry was raised by the unions' representatives at the conference. It was revealed, however, that the Cabinet subcommittee appointed to investigate the industry is opposed to the suggestion.

Its stand is said to have been influenced by a High Court ruling that the Commonwealth can take over the mining properties only when fair compensation has been paid and also by the consideration that although the mines at present are worthwhile assets, since they are working to capacity, they might not be such assets when the wartime demand for coal vanishes.

Japanese Using Prisoners In Building Burma Railroad

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Japanese are putting Australian war prisoners to work building victory monuments 288 feet high near the Ford factory on Singapore Island.

This came to light today in a letter from a native Indian Army officer, Capt. G. S. Parab Singh, who recently escaped from Malaya to India.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 7—Trustworthy information from southern territory occupied by Japan arrived here in the form of a reliable source who recently escaped from the occupied territory.

The informant said the Japanese are utilizing Allied war prisoners in desperately trying to complete a series of strategic highways and railroads in Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaya, but work is progressing slowly due to the difficult terrain and shortage of some materials.

The most important railroad being built runs from Pechabuare, a railroad town in Southern Thailand on the Bangkok, Singapore Railroad.

From Pechabuare the projected railroad branches northwestward, running along the Burma west coast. The projected railroad will join the railroad running south from Rangoon in Southern Burma, but thus far only about 70 miles have been completed. Thousands of British war prisoners are employed in building this railroad.

The informant, who several times saw prisoners, said, "They wear only ragged khaki shorts and old British Army caps but look quite healthy. They are all very tanned."

The informant disclosed that the Japanese never succeeded in connecting the Hanoi-Hainan Railroad with the railroad running to the Thai-Indo-China border from Bangkok.

Instead the Japanese are now cutting highways from Hanoi to Mongsit in the Shan states. The informant said the Japanese a few months ago anxiously attempted to form a Thai-Japanese company for cutting a canal through the Kra Isthmus, but he didn't know whether or not construction had actually started. He said several Japanese ships had been sunk by Allied submarines off the mouth of the Menan River, south of Bangkok. He disclosed that German surface vessels regularly arrive at Singapore and Bangkok with cargoes from Germany, running the Allied blockade by some secret route.

He said the Japanese, suffering from a shipping shortage, seized all Thai commercial ships except four, which are supplying Thailand with oil from the Dutch East Indies.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Nightingale and the Cuckoo

Courage Walks With Danger—2

By Marian King

Author of "Elizabeth, the Tudor Princess," etc.

In collaboration with Fay Gaer

This is the tale of a real boy in the war-torn land of Lithuania. It is prepared from authentic news material.

A heavy white mist still clung to the treetops of the forest which fringed the crest of foothills surrounding the devastated Lithuanian village. But in the valley, the rays of the early morning sun shone through the delicate birches which cast long shadows over the blackened fields and orchards, so recently the fruitful farms of peace-loving peasants.

Deep in the hills where a mountain stream meandered quietly down to flow into a lake hidden in the dense forest glades, a thin-faced boy of fourteen crouched motionless behind heavy brush. Only the fitful call of birds and the soft rustle of the trees reached his keen listening ears. Quietly and slowly he separated the branches of the heavy bushes in front of him and peered across the lake. After another cautious glance from left to right, he straightened his bent body and stepped noiselessly to the edge of the water. Carefully he placed a hand-whittled whistle, not unlike a flute, on the ground beside him. From his ragged blouse, he drew a small cloth bag. With great care, he untied the ends of the sack and took out an old fishing line. He unwound the cord slowly, baited it with wild berries, and cautiously dropped the line into the quiet lake.

The boy waited in content, poised patience. When, at last, the wooden float bobbed violently and was pulled under, Stepan smiled, gave the line a skillful tug and pulled it in.

Just as the line struck the water for the second time, a faint sound startled the boy. He turned his head quickly in the direction of the bend, a couple of hundred feet down stream. His shaking fingers quickly rolled in the wet line. He placed it carefully inside his blouse and grabbed his whistle.

"Breakfast will have to wait this morning—there's more important work to do!" he breathed to himself as he scrambled up the bank.

Intruders in the Hills

On reaching the river bend, Stepan stepped casually through the trees and came out on a dirt road on the opposite side of the hills overlooking another village. He paused long enough to gaze down over the valley. His eyes rested on dark patches of timber, broken here and there along the river, where herds of cattle had at one time grazed peacefully. The twin steeples of a gutted red brick church pierced the green pines, and spreading alder branches softly waved over the ruins of the village that had once been his home.

Stepan's bright eyes squinted down the steep trail and a smile of satisfaction spread over his face. He could hear the sound of heavy boots stumbling over the hardened and uneven rooted path.

The boy seated himself on a stump and put the home-made flute to his lips. He drew a deep steadying breath; and then, faint and clear, rose the song of the nightingale. Apparently oblivious to everything, he played on, with his back now partly turned to the approaching men.

"You, boy!" barked a harsh voice. "What are you doing there?"

Stepan turned slowly. He took the flute reluctantly from his lips and looked at the group of German soldiers with an imbecilic smile.

"Who? I?" he said blankly. "I'm just sitting here."

"I can see that much," acidly commented the man in an officer's uniform. "Here, what's that thing you have? Hand it over—and no nonsense either. Quick now!" And his hand darted out to grab the whistle.

"That's my flute—I made it myself," Stepan explained ingratiatingly, as his innocent blank face took in the men before him. Eight well-armed German soldiers, one officer, three machine guns.

The officer passed the whistle back, and his cold gray eyes observed the boy sharply. "That wasn't a bad tune you were playing," he remarked.

Stepan gazed back blankly and attempted a weak smile. "That's a nightingale's song," he volunteered. "I like to listen to the birds—I know all their songs—and I can imitate most of them," he finished shyly.

The officer's eyes had lost their interest. "Do you live around here?" he asked impatiently, sending a troubled glance along the path before him.

Unwilling Guide

"In the woods back there," Stepan nodded in the opposite direction from which he had come. "But," he continued, "I used to live in a village on the other side of the valley before it was burned. Now, I just live in the woods with the birds and squirrels"—he finished softly.

"You know the woods and hills pretty well then?" the officer stepped closer.

Stepan nodded reluctantly.

"Then surely you know how to reach Triskiai?"

The boy dug the toes of his worn sandals into the soft dirt. "Yes, I know the way," he admitted slowly.

"Well, then—which way is it?" the officer shouted. "We haven't all day, boy! Which way is it?"

Stepan pointed to a narrow path which wound down the steep mountain side to end at a brook, then began on the other side of the stream to lose itself in the forest.

The officer shoved the boy forward. "You're going to lead us there!" he snarled. "And no roundabout way either!" He grabbed the boy's thin arms and glared—"or it'll be the worse for you and your bird calls. Remember your burned village," he ended with a malicious smile.

As they picked their way the men glanced uneasily at the forest and tangled underbrush. For a time the only sounds that were heard were the steady stamping of feet and occasionally the rustling of forest creatures, above the steady murmur of the trees.

Half way down the path, Stepan looked back questioningly at the officer close behind him. "Do you mind if I play my flute?" he gulped.

"No," the man replied gruffly. "Anything would be better than this awful stillness."

Stepan reached in his blouse for his hand-made musical instrument. The first few bars came haltingly and then they rose loud and clear. The notes with their undertone of sadness were carried through the forest and had in them something of the heartbreak and tragedy of his suffering people.

The Cuckoo Sings

Nine times the nightingale sang. And then, once, twice, three times, the call of the cuckoo rose wild and clear.

The road turned downhill now along the sides of a jagged ravine. As the last shrill cry of the cuckoo died away, the party of tramping men came to a bend in the path, formed by the spreading roots of a fallen pine.

Stepan stopped and placed his right foot upon a convenient limb.

"Come on," growled the officer. "We're not there yet, are we?"

"Oh, no, not yet," Stepan replied as he worked at the stubborn knot in the thong of his sandal. "You see, sir," he lifted an innocent face to the surly officer, "the sole of my sandal is loose, and I have it tied on with this thong. It's flapping trips me and I can't go as quickly," he added slyly.

The officer cast a suspicious glance at the tattered sandal. "Well" — he hesitated — "make haste, and no loitering," he commanded, passing alongside the boy and continuing on the path.

Stepan bent low over his sandal and struggled over the knot with an impatient air, keeping an eye on the soldiers as they filed past him.

As the last gray-uniformed man rounded the fallen tree, Stepan's struggling ceased. He drew the knot tighter, and looked intently toward the bend. In another instant he had leaped over the fallen trunk and darted into the heavy underbrush. Simultaneously, the sharp crack of a rifle broke the stillness.

As Stepan climbed the steep, wooded incline other rifles cracked out and resounded down the ravine. He could hear crashing of brush, punctuated by rifle shots. The dull, stupid look had vanished from the boy's face. He bore the same confident, satisfied look he had worn when the wooden float had bobbed and he had pulled in the mountain trout. He climbed on until he reached the upper levels, where only the chattering of squirrels and the screech of a frightened bird broke the stillness. Stepan made his way through the heavy brush to a tiny clearing, and sighed joyfully as he dropped to the ground to rest his winded body against the sturdy trunk of an old fir tree.

Contentedly he stretched out on the soft earth and waited. The bright blue sky peeped at him through the leafy branches. A light breeze cooled his flushed face. Stepan's thin fingers gently caressed the flute and then placed the instrument inside his blouse. As he rested there he began to hum softly to himself. But the humming did not satisfy the jubilant boy. Unable to keep his hands off his flute, Stepan again took it out and put it to his lips, although he dared not sound a note.

Smiling to himself, he put the flute away once more. "I'd like to play," he murmured to himself, in the manner of one long accustomed to being alone, "but my heart is singing the song. . . ." And it seemed to the boy that he could actually hear the song of the nightingale, much clearer than he had ever heard it, rising with a piercing sweetness through the forest, and with a new note in it, that was not born of sadness.

Salute for a Hero

The boy suddenly leaned forward and looked across the clearing to the bushes opposite. Not a leaf stirred. But Stepan kept his eyes on the shrub. Motionless, he watched wide-eyed. Then the branches before him separated—so quickly—so silently—that even he, Stepan, the boy of the woods, started in amazement.

He sank back against the tree trunk as six ragged guerrilla fighters, three of them carrying machine guns, advanced quietly toward him. With flashing smiles they lined up before the astonished boy and presented arms. Their leader stepped forward.

"Good work, soldier Stepan," he applauded the radiant boy, who had sprung to his feet. "Just as your nightingale warned us, we found nine of the enemy. And true to the promise of the cuckoo, we have three machine guns now, which we shall put to good use," he said with a smile at the guns proudly clutched in the grasp of his men.

The leader of the patriot group went on in deep earnestness. "If we had decorations to bestow, you would be the first to receive them, but since we have none—" He turned to his men, who snapped smartly to attention, then faced the boy, raised his right hand to the side of his forehead and called out:

"Stepan, we salute you!"

A few moments later the men had disappeared. Stepan sat under the tree alone. Thoughtfully he let his hand wander to the opening of his blouse and drew out the damp fishing line. A faint smile moved over the boy's lips as he murmured to himself:

"Now it is time for breakfast."

(Watch for a story of an English boy patriot next Thursday.)

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

A Pencil Drawing of Two Girls, by Kate Greenaway

Make Your Community Safe

Safety is an important element in winning the war. Everything that endangers safety is a hazard that may cost much valuable time and effort.

There are many things boys and girls can do to help in the National Safety Program. Make a survey of your own home and grounds. Find the hazards, and do something about removing them.

Are the steps in and around your home, from attic to cellar, in good repair and well lighted? Train yourself and others to keep articles off the steps—keep the steps always clear.

Do you have a good strong step ladder in the home? Perhaps two are necessary, a small one and a larger one. Form the habit of using the step ladder instead of standing on chairs, boxes or other objects.

If there are small loose rugs on polished floors, put something under the rugs, so you will not slip. Old used rubber jar rings may be attached to the under side of such rugs.

During the cannning season you are handling containers of boiling water. Be sure to keep them on the stove even though the floor may seem to be a more convenient place for them.

Keep your tools, sharp knives and scissors in safe places and be sure to put them where they will not rust.

Many youth groups, such as 4H Clubs, are taking the responsibility for locating community hazards and asking assistance in making their community a safer place to live in. It is important to be safety minded in normal times as well as in war times. People have a right to work and play in safety.

As the Wind Travels

A tireless traveler you will think the wind.
He sends for no horse to carry him down the road,
But on he goes whistling, leaving the horses behind.

He takes the steepest ranges in his stride,
He carries no stick, he never slackens his pace,
But swings his cap as he climbs the mountainside.

When he comes to the sea, he does not wait on the shore,
He does not ask for a passage on any swift-moving ship
But walks the tumultuous waves as a man may walk a floor.

Yet the wanderer longs for a home. Else tell me why
Does he knock at the door of the lamp-lighted house by night?
I have heard him tap at the window. I have heard him sigh.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Little Things Count

A new song has been written about the importance of little things, how much they count in this world. Save paper and string, pick up pins, put out the light, mend clothes and save food scraps, it reminds us.

The United States has been a wasteful nation of late years, and now we must form habits of thrift. Young people are having more money to spend than ever before in their lives. Some high school girls and boys are earning salaries this summer beyond what heads of families have earned in the past. The Government is urging us not to spend money unduly in order that we may be saved from the dangers of inflation. It is important now to mend and take care of our clothes and household articles, even if we do have money to buy more. It is discouraging to find young people in homes and camps failing to take care of their clothes and belongings.

One high school girl told me that in her family it is understood that half of all the money the children earn is given to the parents to help with living expenses. This girl has suddenly increased her earnings from 25 cents an hour, taking care of children occasionally, to $55.00 a month serving as telephone operator. Putting half of her earnings into the home, and spending the other half, under guidance, for needed clothes and school supplies, she is learning a valuable lesson. When you become self-supporting you will always have to set aside a share of your earnings for room and board and other operating expenses.

Whether you are in your home or making your home with others this season — the little things count. Help to save the resources of this great country so that we may keep our abundance and have plenty to share with others in this hour of great need in the history of the world.

Dorothy Emerson.

The Nuthatch Earns His Name

Nuthatches are blue-gray birds about sparrow size. They are pure white underneath, have white marks in their wings and show white in their tails when they fly. Their general shape is triangular, that is, their shoulders appear wide while the tips of their wings fold closely against their narrow short tails. Their bills are very strong, enabling the birds to crack open hard-shelled nuts. From this hacking, or hatching (old form) they get their names. Acorns and beechnuts are their favorites, but they do not scorn peanuts when already shelled.

To "hatch" the nut, the bird wedges it into a bark crevice. If not hungry just then, he leaves it there for a future meal. When whacking at the shell, nuthatches do not brace themselves with their tails and are as likely to be standing head downward above the food as to be pecking at it from below. They run up and down and around tree trunks with the utter abandon and unconcern of a fly on an apple. A wrong-side-up position disturbs them not at all.

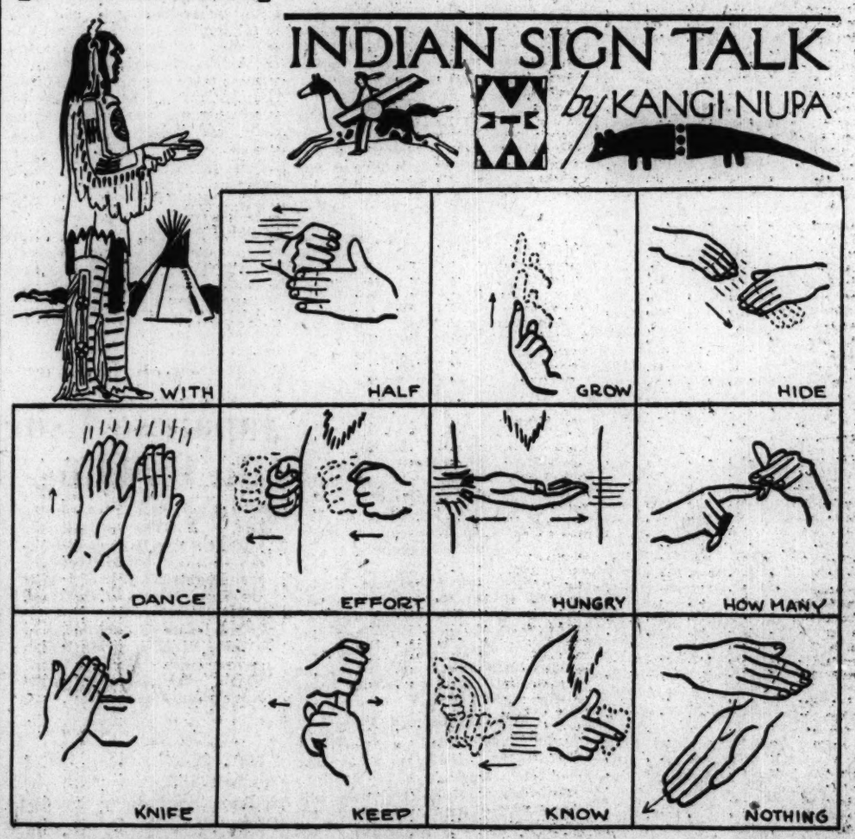
Nuthatches like suet and will visit a food tray regularly, never bickering but always politely awaiting their turns. They are especially fond of squash and pumpkin seeds and will accept such tasties if they find them spread out on tray or window sill. Once nuthatches become accustomed to a certain feeding place, they will call out if they find the sill empty.

M. A. C.

The Assiniboin Indians are cousins of the Dakotas who lived farther south. From their method of cooking by dropping hot stones into kettles made of rawhide, full of water, the Assiniboins were sometimes called The Boilers, or Stoneboilers. They had the characteristics and culture of all the plains tribes, and lived mostly from hunting the buffalo which abounded in their country. They dressed in skin clothing, such as is pictured here, fringed and ornamented with bands of porcupine quill work or beads in geometric patterns. Part of the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, was once called Assiniboia.

INDIAN SIGN TALK

by KANGI NUPA



With—The right side of the extended right hand is held against the flat left hand, both pointing front.

Half—The flat right hand, pointing front, is brought across the flat left hand, which is held with the back out. Move the right hand to the right and outwards.

Grow—The right hand, back down with first finger pointed up, is held near the ground and is raised by gentle jerks.

Hide—The flat left hand, pointing oblique to the right, is held in front of the flat right hand, which is passed behind it.

Dance—With all fingers pointing up and palms opposite, move both hands up and down two or three times.

Effort—Holding both arms rigid and with fists clenched, move arms forward as with an effort. Same sign for push.

Hungry—The right hand with palm up is moved to right and left. This suggests cutting the body in two.

How Many—First make sign for Question. Then point fingers of the left hand down and to the right. Then with first finger of the right hand strike down each finger in turn, which remain down.

Knife—The flat right hand is held to the right of the mouth, moved to the left two or three times as though cutting a piece of meat.

Keep—The right hand grasps first finger of the left hand and both hands move slightly to right and left.

Know—The right hand, back up, is held close to the left breast. Then sweep the hand outwards and upwards and at the same time turn the hand until the palm is nearly up. The thumb and first finger are pointed to the front, while other fingers are closed.

Nothing—The flat right hand, back upwards, is brushed down across the flat left hand, which is held palm up.

If you need any additional help in learning the Indian Sign Talk, or if you wish to ask any questions about it, write to Kangi Nupa, Junior Department, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. I shall be glad to answer your questions or give you any other help I can.

(Watch for the third installment next Thursday.)

Crowley Gets Added Power In Handling of Food Problem

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—American economic activities abroad were further centralized when operations of the War Food Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation in obtaining and developing food facilities in foreign countries were transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration.

A presidential executive order directed that the FEA, under Leo T. Crowley, have responsibility for foreign food procurement, but authorized the WFA to issue general directives regarding food importation for human and animal consumption.

The Chairman of the War Production Board and the WFA administrator also can issue joint directives governing importation of food for industrial uses and define general policies to govern the FEA in procurement operations abroad with respect to food to be used outside this country.

Procurement of food in Canada and of sugar in the Caribbean Area is expected from the transfer of authority because of a close relationship to domestic programs.

Outpost of Rockies

Harney Peak in the Black Hills of South Dakota, reaching an altitude of 7,240 feet, is the highest point east of the Rockies.

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	715,000
1943 vol. to date	229,579,621
1942 vol. to date	89,388,851

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Wed'sday 50.2 Prev. day 50.7
Month ago 49.6 Year ago 38.8
1943 high 51.3 1943 low 41.7

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—The stock market suffered another sell-off today on the largest volume in about three weeks.

Reasons for the retreat varied. Accounts were trimmed here and there because of persistent tax doubts based on the thought that Congress will pass a stiff revenue measure even if it shelves part of the Treasury's proposals. International news hardly was bearish but some customers stood aside to await the forthcoming three-power conference at Moscow. Talk of a short war waned and peace issues, generally, were a bit heavier than armament groups.

The downward trek was resumed at the opening and, while there was a smattering of recoveries near the close, losers of fractions to more than 3 points were widespread. Dealings were fastest in the forenoon. Activity slowed toward the finish. Turnover for the five hours approximated 900,000 shares.

Declines of fractions to around a point were well spread over the bond market today. There were some resistant spots in late dealings.

Katy 4s of 1962, series "B," strongly countered the general trend with an advance of nearly 2 points at one time.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1,300	116¼	116¼	116¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
30 Alleg 5s49	100	99⅞	99⅞
5 Alleg 5s50	88	94½	94½
20 Alleg 58c 5s50	83¾	83⅞	83⅞
3 Am&ForPwr2030	83½	83¾	83¾
4 AmTAT 3½s61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 AmTAT 3½s81	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
35 AmTAT 2s86	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
21 AmTob 3s62	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
13 Ann Arb 6s60	106	106	106
6 Arm Del 4s65	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
4 ATSF 4s95	120½	120½	120½
17 AGL 5s48s53	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
20 AGL 5½s48	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 AGL 4½s66	102¾	102¾	102¾
23 B&O 1st rf 4s	72	71½	71½
14 B&O 5s A	60¼	59¾	60
9 B&O 5s C	44¾	44½	44½
34 B&O 5s C	44¾	44½	44½
11 B&O 2000 D	40¼	39¾	39¾
19 B&O 5s P	40¼	39½	39½
24 B&O cv 4s	30½	30½	30½
55 B&O 5s 48	68½	67¾	67¾
19 B&OFLEAWV 4s 51	64¾	64	64¼
24 B&O SW 5s	85	84½	85
7 B&O TC 4s 50	89	88½	88½
1 Bell Pa 5s 60 C	130½	130½	130½
1 Beth Bet 3½s 52	105	105	105
1 Bost Me 4½s 70	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 Bost Me 4s 60	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 Brk UG 5s 50	96½	96	96
3 Bur R&P 5? 48	43¾	43	43¼
1 Can N 5s 60 Jly	107½	107½	107½
4 Can P 4s perp	84¾	84½	84½
1 Cen G ss 5s 43	84½	87⅞	88
2 Can G 1st 5s 43	88½	88½	88½
22 Can Pac 5s 60	96¾	96	96
7 Can P 1st 4s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 CRRG Ga 5s 43	88¼	88½	88½
11 CRRNJ 5s 87	107½	107½	107½
12 Cer-Ld 5½s 43	84¾	84½	84½
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	107	107	107
8 C&O 3½s 96 H	106½	106½	106½
3 Chi&A 3s 71 A	22	21⅝	21¾
2 CB&Q 3s 71 A	80¾	80⅝	80⅝
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
11 CB&Q 5s 71	97	97	97
10 CB&Q 5½s 78	100½	100½	100½
1 CB&Q 5½s 78 D	100½	42	42¼
4 CGW 4½s 2038	43½	43¼	43¼
2 CGW 4s 88	43½	43¼	43¼
4 Chill&L 4s 47	45¾	45½	45½
400 CMSPP 5s 75	40¾	39⅝	39⅝
189 CMSPP 5s2000	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
22 CMSP 4½s80C	89¾	68½	68½
8 CMSP 4 4s89	68	67¼	67¼
3 CMSP 4s 89	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 C&NW 5s2037	80¼	80	80¼
78 C&NW 4½s48	12	11⅞	12
10 CNW 4½s2037	44½	44½	44½
49 CRIP 4½s42A	69	68¾	68¾
8 CRIP 4½s60	9	9	9
219 CRI&P 4s88	54½	53¾	53¾
154 CRIP r 4s34	32¼	32	32
1 ChUS 3¼s63	110¼	110½	110½
4 Ch&WI 4s53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
23 CCCSL 4½s77	57½	57	57
23 CI UT 5s73	84¾	84½	84½
11 CI UT 4½s77	74¼	73¾	73¾
10 ColS 4½s66	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 ColG 5s52May	103¾	103⅜	103½
8 Col G 5s 61	103⅝	103	103
7 Con Ed 3½s48	108½	108⅝	108⅝
3 ConsP 3¼s60	109	109	109
3 ConsP 5¼s68	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 CruoSti 3¼s68	97¾	97½	97½
1 CubaRR 4½s37r	37¾	37⅞	37⅞
148 Del&H r4½s87	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 D&RG 4½s36	48	47½	48
16 D&RG 4s36	8	8	8
78 DRGW 5s55A	42¾	42¾	42½
79 D&RGW 5s78	43¾	43¾	43¾

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 LonLE 3½s88	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12 Erie 4½s 2015	61	60¾	60¾
10 Erie 4s90	80⅝	80⅛	80⅛
21 Erie 5s 75	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
21 FlaEC 5s71	106½	106	106
4 Gdrich 4½s66	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
13 GtNor 4½s77B	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
3 GtNor 4s61	102⅝	102	102⅛
6 GtNor 6s63H	90¼	90⅛	90¼
5 GMbO 4s75	63½	63¼	63¼
2 GM&O inc2015	63½	63¼	63¼
3 Hud C 5s52A	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 HM 7s57	103½	103	103½
4 Il Bell 2¾s81	82¾	81½	81½
12 IC 4s52	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 IC 4s53	80½	80½	80½
3 IC r4s53	48	48	48
20 IC 4¼s66	83¾	83½	83½
16 ICCSL 5s52A	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 ICCSL 4½s63	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 IntCN 6s 52	48½	48¾	48¾
58 IntCGrist8s52	44¾	44¾	44¾
24 IntCN 5s56C	61	60¾	60¾
82 Int HB 6s54	78¾	78¼	78¼
10 Int T&T 4½s52	84½	83¾	83¾
18 Int T&T5s55	87¾	86¾	86¾
10 KCSo 5s50	73¾	73¾	73¾
4 KCSo 4s50	107½	107½	107½
2 KGTer 4s60	107½	107½	107½
1 Koppers 3¼s61	98	97¾	97¾
4 Lac G 5½s52	89¼	88¾	89
7 LehN 2½s70	87	86	86
7 LehVHT 5s54	93¾	93	93
17 LehV 4½s2003	33¾	33½	33¾
30 LehV 4s2003	103¼	103¼	103
6 Libt r4s49	93¼	92	92¼
13 Lou&A 5s60	103	103	103
3 LehN 4½s2003	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
9 LEAV 4s2003	68	68	68
1 Manati S 4s'57	103¼	103¼	103¼
25 MeK&R 3½s65	28	28	28
12 MSP&SM g 5s38	28¼	28¼	28¼
172 MSP&SM c4s38	39	38¾	39
40 M-K-T 4s 66	39½	38	38
7 M-K-T aj 5s 67	38¾	38½	38½
23 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	30¾	30½	30½
30 M-K-T 4s 62B	10	10	10
7 Mo P 3½s 65	104½	104½	104½
20 Mo P 5s 65A	103¾	103¾	103¾
119 MoP 5s 77F	53¾	53¾	53¾
26 MoP 5s 78G	22	21⅝	21¾
12 MoP 5s 80H	98¾	98¾	98¾
101 MoP 5s 81I	98½	98¼	98¼
17 MoP 5s 75	97	97	97
10 Mont P 3½s 66	107	107	107
5 Mor&E 4½s 55	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Mor&E 3½s 2000	46	46	46
4 NERR 4s 34	82	82	82
5 NYCentr 4s 98	85	84¾	84¾
10 NOTerm 4s 53	89½	89	89½
15 NOTM 5s 54	89½	89	89½
26 NYC r 5s 2013	54	53¾	54
66 NYC 4½s 2013A	60	59¾	60
37 NYC cr 4s 98	83¼	83¼	83¼
10 NYC cv23½s 32	84	84	84
13 NYCHR 3½s 97	81¾	81¼	81¾
11 NYChSL 3½s 74	80½	80	80½
48 NYChSL 4½s 78	48½	48	48½
44 NYNH&H 4s 48	48¼	45	45
43 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43½	43½	43½
30 NYNH&H 4s 57	18½	18¼	18¼
30 NY CW r 4s 93	18½	18½	18½
6 Norf Ss 2014	143¾	143¾	144
2 Norf W 4s 96	120	120	120
14 NorP 4s2047	79	78¾	78¾
12 NorP 4½s2047	89½	89½	89½
1 NorP 4s47	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 NorP 3s2047	54½	54	54½
10 OhioEd 4s68	108	108	108
3 OtisEl 4½s62	103	103	103
7 PG&E 3¾s81	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 PG&E 4s64	110¾	110¾	110¾
PenP&L 3½s48	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Penn RR g4½s65	98¾	98¼	98¼
9 PennRR 4½s2070	104½	104½	104½
11 PenRR g4½s81	107¾	107¾	107¼
27 PenRR 3¼s70	97¼	97¼	97¼

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 PenRR 3¼s62	89¼	89⅛	89⅛
1 Penick 4½s 60	73¾	73¼	73¼
23 PhilCo 4½s61	106½	106½	106½
1 PhilEl 3½s67	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 PhRCO 6s49	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
14 PhRCI 5s'2Ds	41¾	41½	41½
13 PhRCI 4s'2Ds	18½	18½	18½
19 PortGE 4½s60	97¾	97¾	97¾
23 Rdg 4½s57A	83½	83¼	83¼
1 Rem Ar 3½s60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Rep Stl 4½s61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 RepStl 4½s56	88	88	88
15 RioGW 4s30	48	47¾	48
39 RioGW 4s49	46	46	46
29 StLDSR4sRO 33	94¾	94	94¼
11 StLSF 5s52B	36¾	36¼	36¼
2 StLSF 5s52C	34	34	34
43 StLSF 5s52Ret	33¾	33½	33½
133 StLSF 4½s78	34¾	34	34¼
39 StLSF 4s50A	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 StLSW 3rf5s90	83¼	83	83¼
4 StLSW 2d4s80	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Schen D 4s 52	87	87	87
71 Sea AL c 6s 45	44¾	43½	43½
16 Sea AL 4s 60 ctf	22	21¾	21¾
20 Sea AL 4½ 4s 59	160½	160½	160¼
3 Shell U 2½s54	83	83	83
26 So Pac 4½s 68	81	80¾	80¾
8 So Pac 4½s 81	88	88	88
24 So Pac 4½s 69	85¼	84¾	85
45 So Pac 4s 49	88	88	88
1 So Pac cit 48-49	100¼	100	100¼
21 So Pac 3½s 81	83¾	83¾	83¾
12 So Pac 4½s Or 77	97½	97½	97½
4 So PSPT 4s 50	97	96½	96½
4 Sou Ry cn 5s 94	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Sou Ry 4s 56	84	84	84
10 Std O Cal 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Std OCal 3½s 61	80¼	80	80
75 Tb Av 5s 60	104½	104½	104½
3 Un Oil Cal 3s 52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Un Pac 4s 71	84	84	84
10 UtahP&L 5s44	110½	110½	110½
23 Va Ry 3½s66	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 Wab 4½s81	97	97	97
1 Wab 4s'81	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Wabash 4s53	83	82¾	83
7 W Sh 4s2361	83	82¾	83¼
13 W Md 4s52	89½	89½	89½
14 WPac 1st5s49	71¾	71¼	71½
48 WPac 4s 42and	71¾	71¼	71½
10 WestUn 5s 51	100	99¾	100
21 West Un 5s 60	99⅞	99¾	99¾
7 WestUn 4½s 50	97	96¾	96¾
3 WhSti 3½s 68	92	92	92
5 Wilson 4s 49	64½	64½	64½
8 WisC 4s SD 36ct	19	19	19

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Arg 4s 72Feb	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Arg 4s 72	90½	90½	90½
3 Australia 5s 58	93	93	93
5 Austral 4½s 56	88½	88½	88½
28 Brazil 8s 41	33¾	33¾	33¾
22 Braz 6½s 26-57	48	48	48
14 Buen A 4½s 57	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Buen A 4½s Au78	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 ChileMtg 6½s 57a	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s60Jad	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s61Jad	70½	70½	70½
5 NSWales 5s58	95	95	95
5 Norway 4½s65	88	88	88
3 Parnamb 7s47	27½	27½	27½
10 Peru 7s58	19½	19½	19¾
3 Peru 1st&4s 60	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 Peru 3d6s81	18	17¾	17¾
25 Rio deJ 6½s53	28	28	28
3 RioGrdS 6s 68	27½	27½	27½
14 Ur aj 34s41½79	80	80	80½

Total today, 3,439,000; previous day, 3,291,000; week ago, 7,981,300; year ago, 12,916,400; two years ago, 7,212,700; Jan. 1 to date, 2,682,874,575; year ago, 1,781,913,350; two years ago 1,639,522,828.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Air Assoc (.80g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
1800	Aire Access (¼e)	3	2¾	3
500	Air-Way El Ap	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Allum Ltd (h8a)	109	109	109
50	Alum Ltd pf	109¼	107¾	108
250	Alum Co Am (3g)	110¾	110¼	110¼
350	Alum Co Am pf	99¾	99	99
40	Am Book (½g)	73¾	73¾	73¾
100	Am Box Board (¼g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Am Cl Mfr (½g)	39	37½	37½
300	Am CF&LA (1½g)	35½	35¼	35¼
50	Am CP&Lnew (.80g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Am Cit P&LB	41¾	40¾	41½
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾
2700	Am & Fgn P war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Am Fork&Hoe (¾g)	18¼	18	18
700	Am Gas & El (1.60)	28½	28½	28½
75	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	109¾	109¼	109¾
50	Am Gen 82 pf (2)	32¼	32⅝	32⅝
50	Am Gen 82½ pf (2½)	38¼	38¼	38¼
500	Am Light & T (1.20)	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Meter (¾g)	25	25	25
900	Am Republics (.10g)	10½	10¼	10½
100	Am Sea-Kap (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
2700	Am Superpwr	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Ami Writ Pap	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	14½	14½	14½
10	Appal ElPowpf (4½)	109	109	109
900	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3¾	3¾
4200	Ark Nat Gas A	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10	10	10
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	8½	8½	8½
700	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	8	8	8
200	Ati Cst L Co (1½g)	33	33	33
400	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Atlas Ply (.90g)	22¾	22	22
350	Babcock & Wil (1g)	23¾	23	23¾
800	Baldwin Loco war	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Barium Stk Stl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Basic Refract (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Beaunit Mills (.55g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Bellanca Aire	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Birds S Pdg (1½g)	7½	7½	7½
200	Bliss (E W) (2)	13¼	13¼	13¼
500	Blue Ridge	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	48½	48½	48½
100	Bown Bill H 1 pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
1500	Bras Tr LdF (1¾g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
4700	Brewst Aero	10	10	10
300	Bright Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Brill A	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Brill B	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Brill pf	89	89	89
400	Brown F&W	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	Buf N&EP pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Bunk Hill&S (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Burma Ltd	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Burco cv pf	29	29	29
200	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Can Indust pf (h7)	150	150	150
2900	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Carrier Corp	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Cen & SW Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
40	CenNYPow pf (8)	99	99	99
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.85g)	8¾	8½	8½
300	Cessna Aire(1e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
6100	Cities Service	13½	13	13
250	Cit Sve pf	85½	85	85
300	City Auto Stpg (.80)	7¾	7¼	7¼
75	Cleve E Illum(1½g)	34½	33¾	34½
200	Cleve Tract (1½g)	13¾	13½	13½
200	Colon Develop	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Colonial Airl	8¼	7¾	8¼
900	Colo FuelOil war	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Colts PFArm(2¼g)	47¼	47	47
50	Colum G&E pf(5)	58¾	58¼	58¼
500	Comm Wat Svc	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Cons Gas Bal(3.60)	64	64	64
200	Cons Gas Utl	43¾	43¾	43¾
200	Cons Mach Strs (¼g)	6½	6½	6½
600	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cons Textile	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	99	98½	98½
110	Cont Roll & Stl (1g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Cook Pt & V (.80)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Copper Range (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cornuc G Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Corroon & Rey	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Cosden Petro	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Cosden Petro pf	22	22	22
1200	Creole Pet	23¾	23¼	23¾
100	Croft Brewing	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Crown C Int A 35k	9¾	9¾	9¾
1900	Crown Drug (.05g)	2	2	2
1500	CubanAtlSug1g	17	16¾	16¾
100	Darby Pet 1g	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Derby Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	Derby Oil pf	71¾	71¾	71¾
100	Det Gray Ir	1	1	1
100	Det Mich St (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Diver Twin Trk	8½	8½	8½
100	Domestic Indust A	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Duro-Test (.10g)	3	3	3
200	Duval Tex Bul (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Eagle Pich Ld	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	EastG&F 1pf(3k)	32	32	32
100	East G&F prf(4½)	57½	57½	57½
100	East Sta Corp	2½	2½	2½
50	EastSugAs pf(2½k)	38¾	38¾	39
100	Easy Wash MB(½g)	5	5	5
118	El Bond & Sh (.80)	86	83¾	84½
400	El Bd & Sh pf (8)	86	80	80
100	El Bd & Sh $5 pf	45	45	45
80	El P&L 2 pf A	45	45	45
200	Emerson Elec (.35g)	7¾	7½	7½
10	Emp Dis El pf	97	97	97
1000	Equity Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Equire Inc (.40g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Everaharp Inc (¾g)	15½	15½	15½
200	Fairchild Av (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Fairchild En&Air	17¾	17¾	17¾
25	Fla P&L $7 pf	98	98	98
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Froedt G&M (.80a)	19½	19½	19½
300	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
100	Gen Finance (.20)	3½	3½	3½
100	Gilbert (AC) (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Gilchrist (½g)	9½	9½	9½
200	Glen Ald Coal(1.20g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Gorh Inc A	7	6¾	6¾
400	Grand Rap V	4	4¾	4¾
100	Grat Mfg	7	7	7
100	Gt Atl & Pac nv (3¼g)	81½	81½	81½
100	Gt Nor Pap (1.20g)	31½	31½	31½
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Hammer Pap (¾g)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Hartford Ray (.10g)	2	2	2
600	Harvard Brew Al (¼g)	17	16¾	17
100	Heller (W E) (.40a)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1100	Holl C Gold (h.85)	10½	10	10½
2200	Humble Oil 1¾g	80	79	79¾
100	Hussmann-Lig (.80)	11	11	11
100	Hurley A	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Il Iowa Pow	4½	4½	4½
200	Il Iowa Pow div ct	9¼	8¾	8¾
2000	Il TaPwpf (1¼k)	41½	41½	41½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Ind Co N Am (2½a)	83	83	83
300	Int Hyd-El pf	8	8	8
100	Int Indus	23¾	23¾	23¾
300	Int Min&Chem war	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Int Petrol (¾g)	19¼	18¾	18¾
1400	Int Prod (¾g)	8½	7¾	8¼
100	Int Util B	19	17	17
50	Int Util pf	17	17	17
500	Jacobs Aire En (.15g)	4	4	4
200	Jacobs (F L)	3¾	3½	3½
400	Kingston Prod (.10g)	2¾	2½	2½

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
200	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	¾	¾	¾
100	Knott Corp. (.30g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
100	Kress (S H) pf (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾
30	Lake RR NJ	29½	29½	29½
700	Lake Shore H (h.80)	13½	13	13
800	Lakey Fdy&M	2¾	2½	2½
100	Le Tourneau (1)	30	30	30
1000	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8¾	8¼	8¼
300	Leonard Oil Dev	½	½	½
300	Line Material (⅓e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.30a)	18¼	18¼	18¼
1300	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Long Is Ltg	1¾	1¾	1¾
125	Long IsL pf	51	50	50
250	Long IsLpf B	48	47	47
400	Louis L&E (.30g)	7¼	7	7⅛
100	McCord Rad B	3	3	3
100	Mead Johns (3a)	147	147	147
100	Merritt-C&S	6¾	6¾	6¾
65	Mer-C&SpfA (3¼2k)	106½	104½	106½
300	Mesabi Iron	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
300	MicromatHone (.10g)	8	8	8
700	Mid St P Avte (.45g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
2700	Mid St P Bvte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1000	MidWestCorp (.20g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Midwest nonpm (2)	19½	19½	19½
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Mining Corp Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
150	Min Min&M (1.20)	84½	83½	83½
300	Molybdenum (¼g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	MuskegPiking (.70g)	13	13	13
1200	NatAllas Hess (.08g)	2	1¾	2
100	Nat Candy (1a)	39	39	39
600	Nat City Lines (½g)	12¼	11¾	12¼
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	88	88	88
2400	Nat Fuel Gs (1.20)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nat Rub Mch (¾g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
400	Nat Sup Ref (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nat Un Rad	4¾

Financial News and Comment

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5⅜
American Barge Line Co	8⅝	9⅝
American Hardware Co	25¾	27¾
American Manufacturing	34½	35¾
American Manufac 5 pf	87½	..
American Wringer Co	2⅜	2⅝
Amoskeag Company	33¾	36½
†Amoskeag Company pf	33¾	..
†Appleton Company	7¾	..
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	3¼
Arlington Mills	41¾	44½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅝	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅜	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107¼	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6¼	7
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¼	14½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¼	39
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	30¾	33¼
Brown Co pf	5½	6½
Campbell A S Co Inc	30	..
Central Railway Signal A	30¾	33½
Chapman Valve Manufac	14⅜	15¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	30¾	33
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	27¼	29½
Dewey ⅞ Almy Chemical Co	23¼	25¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	71½	74½
Draper Corporation	16½	18
Dwight Manufacturing Co	6	7¾
Eastern Corporation	17¾	19¼
Eastern Corporation pf	7¾	9¼
Exnion Co	11¾	12¾
Family Loan Society Inc	23¼	25½
Family Loan Society pf A	43¾	46¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	25¾	28
Fruit of the Loom	14½	16
General Fire Extinguisher	20¼	22½
General Machinery	7⅝	8¾
‡Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	36¾	39¾
Goodall Worsted Company	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co	93¾	96¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	31	34
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	53¾	..
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	15	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	2¼	3
Harrington & Richardson	10½	11¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	15⅞	16⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16½	17¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17½	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	24½	26¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	32¾	34¾
Hooker Electro Chem	6⅝	7½
International Machine Tool	47¾	..
Keith George E Co	8½	9¾
Kendall Company	18½	20½
Kennedy's Inc pf	35⅜	37¾
Landers Frary & Clark	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	107½	..
Lincoln Stores 7	5½	6⅜
Long-Bell Lumber Co	108	109
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	38¾	41¾
Marathon Paper Mills	58½	61¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	43¾	46½
Merck & Co	113	116
Merck & Co 4½ pf	36½	39½
Merrimack Manufacturing	57½	61¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	18⅝	21⅞
†Metal & Thermit Corp	9¼	10⅝
Millers Falls Company	6¾	7¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	15⅜	17⅜
Nashawena Mills	63¾	..
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	33¾	36
Nashua Manufacturing Co	69¾	73⅝
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	26½	28⅝
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	4¾	5⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	11½	13
National Shire Shops	87½	91½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	42¼	45½
Newmarket Manufac Co	33⅜	36¼
Nicholson File Company	28¾	31½
Nonquitt Mills	7¾	8¼
Ohio Finance	40½	43¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	12½	13⅞
Parker Appliance	112	116½
Plymouth Cordage Company	62	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	85	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	3¾	4¾
Remington Arms Co Inc	28	40½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	23¾	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	..
Sanford Mills	33¾	36½
Submarine Signal Co	24¾	26⅞
Tampax Inc	5¾	6½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	18¼	19¾
U S Envelope Company	58¾	64¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	22¾	25¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9¼
Warren Bros Class B	38¼	41¼
Warren Bros Class C	10½	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	44¼	47¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11½	13¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	94½	98½
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	100⅝	108¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	86¾	90½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	106¼	109¼
Florida Power&Lt 7 pf	98¾	102
General Water G&E $3 pf	40¾	43¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¼
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¾	102¼
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	101¼	104½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr $ pf	101½	104½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	97	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¼	32½
No States Power Del $ pf	82¾	85¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	75¾	78¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	116¾	120¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	94¼	97½
Pac Pwr&Lt 7 pf	99¾	103
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	17½	18¾
Public Service Ind	103¾	107¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	108¾	112½
Public Service Okla $ pf	101¾	106¼
Rochester Gas&El 5 pf	108¾	109¾
Rochester Gas&El 6 pf	124	133
San Diego Gas&Electric	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	116½	..
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	23¼	24¼
Tampa Electric Co	108¾	109¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	102¾	106¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	14½	15¾
Washington Ry&Elec units	..	..

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	19½	20¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	105½	110¼
Central Maine Power 7 pf	113½	118¼
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	91½	..
Conn Light & Power	38¾	41½
Eastern Utilities Assoc	23¼	25¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	3
Fall River Gas Works	38¾	41½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	66¾	70¾
Green Mountain Power pf	47½	50¼
Hartford Electric Light	34¼	36¾
Haverhill Electric	12¾	14¾
Haverhill Gas Light	15½	18
Holyoke Water Power	38	..
Lawrence Gas & Electric	34¾	37¾
Lowell Electric Light	74	78
Lynn Gas & Electric	14¾	16
*Mass Power & Light pf	32¾	35¼
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	56	59½
Narragansett Elec pf	17¾	18¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	47¾	49¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	78¾	82¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	74¾	77¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	..	..

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.30a	Bird & Son, Inc	13	12¾	13	12½
6.50a	Bos & Albany	97¼	97¼	97½	98
2.00	Bos Edison	32	31¾	32	32½
3.00	Bos Elevated	68½	68	68	68¼
....	Bos & Me pf	22	22	22	23¼
....	Bos & Me st A pf	4½	..	4½	5
....	Bos & Me st C pf	4¼	..	4¼	5
.84	Bos Pert Prop	15½	15½	15½	15¾
....	Bos & Prov	30	30	30	31
3.00a	East Gas&F pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32
1.28b	Employrs Group	32½	32¼	32½	32¾
1.00c	Rath Bak pf	79c	79c	79c	79½c
.20a	Lamson	4	4	4	4¾
....	Nat Service	6c	6c	6c	8c
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	108¾	108	108¾	108¾
....	North Butte	44c	44c	44c	41c
.50	Reece But H	10½	10½	10½	10¾
.60	Shawmut Asso	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1.60a	Torrington	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
2.00	Un Twist Drill	39	38½	39	38¾
2.80	Unit Shoe M	71¼	70¾	71½	71
....	Utah M & T	25c	25c	25c	25c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Ex-Cell-O Corp. Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Ex-Cell-O Corp., manufacturer of engine parts and various types of tools, reported net profit of $1,606,265 for the nine months ended Aug. 31, or $4.01 a common share, compared with $2,833,572, or $6.33 a common share, for the like period last year.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	19	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	364	376
Bankers Trust (1.40)	44½	47⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	89½	94½
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	94	97½
Chase National (1.40)	44⅜	46⅝
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44⅜	46⅝
Commercial (8)	209	219
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16⅝	18⅛
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust(2.60)	44⅞	47⅜
Empire Trust (3)	74	78
First National (Y (80)	1475	1515
Guaranty Trust (12)	397	305
Irving Trust (.60)	13	14
Kings County (80)	1400	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	33½	36¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45⅝	48½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50¾	52¾
National City (1)	31½	33½
New York Trust (3½)	86½	90½
Public (1½)	33⅜	35⅞
Title G & T	4⅜	5½
United States (60a)	1185	1230

(a) Also Extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	48½	49½
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	22½	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	125	..
Second National (4)	120	133
†State Street Trust (8)	250	..
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅝	18⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	58	60

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	43¾	46¼
Continental Illinois (4)	98¾	100¾
First National Chicago (10)	360	370
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	33½	35¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	140½	148½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	84½	87
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34	35¾
Agricultural (3a)	77½	81
American Alliance (1a)	23¼	25¼
American Casualty Company	11½	12⅞
Amer Equitable (1)	19¼	20¾
Amer Insurance Newark (½a)	15	16
Amer Re-Insurance (1½g)	85¼	88¼
Amer Reserve	15¼	16¾
Amer Surety (2½)	58¾	61¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¾	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	84½	89½
Boston (16a)	590	610
Camden Fire (1)	21¾	22¾
City of NY (1g)	18½	20½
Connecticut Gen Life (1)	37¼	39¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¾	43¼
Federal (1.40)	42	45½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	69½	73½
Fireman Fund of SF (3)	85¼	90¼
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14½
Franklin Fire (1a)	29½	31½
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	28½	30¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	9¾	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¼	31
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96	100½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31½	33¼
Homestead (½g)	14¼	16¼
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	83½	86
Jersey Insurance N York (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8½	9¾
Maryland Casualty	5¾	6¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70	73½
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	7½	8¼
Merchants Fire Association (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	60¼	63½
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8¾
National Union (3a)	189	197
New Amsterdm Casualty (½g)	27½	29½
New Brunswick (1½g)	31½	34
New Hampshire (1.80a)	47¼	49¾
New York Fire (.80)	14½	15¾
North River (1)	33½	35¼
Northeast Insurance	6¾	8½
Northern (3a)	92½	97
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	13¾	14¾
Phoenix (2a)	87¼	91¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	36½	39¾
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.075g)	5¼	7½
RepublicInsuranceCoTexas(1.20)	25½	27½
Revere(P) Insurance(1.20a)	32¾	34¾
St Paul Fire&Marine(8a)	302	312
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¼	54¾
Security (1.40)	37½	39¾
Springfield (4½g)	128¼	134
Standard Accident	63¾	67½
Travelers (16)	472	487
United States Fid&Guaranteé1a	38½	40½
United States Fire (2)	49½	52¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	31¾	33¾
Westchester (1.20a)	33¾	35¾

a Also extra or extras. d Paid last year. g Declared or paid so far this year. Amer Insurance Newark (¼a) 15 16¼

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.19	3.48
Amerex Holding	32.00	34.875
American Business Shares	3.38	3.67
Axe Houghton Fund	13.08	14.06
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.87	104.03
Boston Fund	16.23	17.44
Bond Street Investing	26.78	28.96
Bnullock Fund	14.11	15.46
Canadian Investment Fund	3.55	3.78
Century Shares Trust	27.99	30.10
Chemical Fund	9.70	10.80
Christiana Securities Co	3280.00	3405.00
Commodity Corp	8.07	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.35	37.25
Dividend Shares	1.10	1.31
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.85	21.32
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.76	12.62
Equitable Invest Corp	29.08	31.27
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.44	18.78
Fund Investors Ine	20.48	22.44
General Capital	31.07	33.41
General Investors Trust	5.08	5.49
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.44	20.90
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.89
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.24
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	12.54	25.43
B-2	17.75	13.81
B-3	19.01	8.89
B-4	9.58	4.32
K-1	17.04	19.01
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	22.10	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.50	....
Maryland Fund	4.05	4.65
Mass Invest Tr	20.30	21.83
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.96	10.71
Mutual Invest	10.20	11.35
Nation Wide Voting	3.60	....
New England Fund	11.99	12.92
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.80	20.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53
Putnam Fund	13.17	14.18
Quarterly Income Shares	5.90	6.40
Railway & Light Sec	10.375	11.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.38	3.72
Scudder Stevens & Clark	80.17	86.93
Spencer Trask Fund	13.00	14.58
State Street Invest	77.73	83.83
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.42	....
Trusted Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	18.90	17.37

Fund Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.128	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.65	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.63	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.64	5.38
Nation Wide Sec	3.00	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.128	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1933	2.07	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1934	2.65	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1935	2.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1936	2.29	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1938	2.33	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.70	....
U S Elect Lt & Pow "A"	15.78	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	30.75	32.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	116½	121½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11¾
N E Airlines	6¾	7¾
Piper Aircraft	6¼	6¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5¾	6¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & W El	5	1975	101¾	104½
California Wat Ser	4	1961	100¼	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	94¼	97
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¾	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¾	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	99¾	101¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	100¾	103½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	100	103¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100¼	102¾
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	101¾	102
So Bay Cons	5	1950	81¾	84¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¾	..
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	..

Rationing Pictured as Lasting Mechanism for Stable Economy

(Sixth and last in a series of articles on postwar problems of national finance and stabilization.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in the previous article that present war-time economic trends, projected into the postwar period, might produce, to everyone's surprise, not only full employment, but also economic stability for the first time in many years. This, it was stated, is because the present economy includes not only a large number of mechanisms which are inflationary but also a new one which is essentially anti-inflationary—rationing. Rationing can be expanded or contracted at will. Its elastic control possibilities make comparatively safe such inflationary developments as Treasury deficits, lowered taxes, and accelerated private spending, which otherwise would push the cost of living essentials sky-high. Rationing would also provide a rallying point for deflationary political forces, because the more the inflation the more the rationing required.

The outstanding merit of rationing as an economic control, however, lies in the fact that it need not destroy employment, but only shift it.

Inflation after the war can easily produce high prices for non-essential and non-rationed goods, as well as a considerable squeeze on rationed essentials. This in all likelihood will tend to draw manpower, materials, and machinery into these price-favored fields, much as the war economy has drawn manpower into war production.

This, however, would bring strong political pressure for deflation, demanded as a means of shifting manpower back into the production of civilian essentials. As this shift took place, ration controls could then be relaxed so as to permit the public to buy more of the tightly rationed essentials.

The process would be much like that contemplated when the war is over in which relaxed allocations and rationing will permit goods and men to move into the making of peacetime civilian essentials. This very relaxation will provide a considerable cushion of employment, and well before that is used up, the inflationary forces already present in the economy (pressure for spending-lending, for lower taxes, and for business "relief") will be again in effect.

Thus rationing of essentials would seem to fill the bill for a type of economic control which could (1) operate without ending full employment, (2) permit the nation to take the benefit (full employment) without risking the dangers, and (3) provide a focal point to resistance to the extremes of inflation.

Problems By-Passed

Two major "problems" would be by-passed, ignored, or superseded by such a set-up. They would be the "problems" of excessive public debt and of excessive private saving.

As already pointed out, these problems largely cancel out. A swelling national debt means swelling bank deposits, and the effect on the dynamics of the economy—that is, on demand for goods—tends to be to increase it. But this is offset by the effect of "saving" which merely means a slowing down of the velocity or turnover of these increased bank deposits. For the purposes of practical politics and economics, the important matter would not be the total of the debts, nor of the bank deposits, nor of the "savings" no matter how calculated. The focus would be actual demand, and its relation to actual supply. National debt might be expanded very sharply, and with it bank deposits, without much effect on demand; or on the other hand a spurt of buying might develop due solely to quicker turnover without any increase in national debt, bank deposits, or check-money at all.

This radically different attitude is already beginning to appear. Compared with 15 years ago there is very much less concern over the totals of outstanding debt, or over the ratio of bank deposits to reserves or to capital-and-surplus. On the other hand there is much more concern over the ratio of market demand to market supply, at the cash register, or in other words over whether money is appearing at the market too slowly (the problem of depression) or too rapidly (the problem now met by rationing). The problem is more and more recognized as a dynamic problem, that is, one of flow, rather than a static problem of simple totals.

Fierce Competition

Presumably the rate of flow, and to an uneven degree the debt-credit totals back of this, will increase from year to year as the industrial arts become steadily more productive. In such an economy of full employment for labor and for all industrial equipment for which the owner can afford to hire labor, the competition is bound to be fierce and the slaughter of values through obsolescence very heavy.

The iron law of wages seems due to go out like a light—as, in fact, it has already done during wartime, with employers the chief petitioners before the War Labor Board for permission to bid higher for labor. A comparative shortage of readily regimented labor will probably carry indefinitely into the peace, as modest consumers are freed from the fear of destitution, demoralization, and degradation. But enterprising industrial managements will be the last to complain of this as a serious drawback to the development of the industrial and commercial arts.

Anybody who remembers the United States in the days of its greatest prewar industrial activity, in the nineteen-twenties, can readily picture a still greater economy after the war, in which busy industrialists and a heavy traffic in material goods will roar over peaceful hamlets without interrupting the tinkle of cowbells or the scraping of fiddles.

Bank Clearings Drop During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Oct. 6 declined from the previous week's volume but remained substantially ahead of the aggregate in the same period of last year, Don & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Transactions for 23 leading cities amounted to $8,912,945,000, up 20.9 per cent from $7,370,501,000 last year but $407,889,000 short of matching last week's total.

Important advances over last year were: Minneapolis, up 49.3 per cent; Atlanta, 41.2; Omaha, 31.3; Seattle, 30.6; Cleveland, 28.4, and San Francisco, 28.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. wheat:					
Chicago	1.52½	1.51⅞	1.52¼	1.51⅞	
Minneapolis	1.44½	1.43⅝	1.44⅝	1.44	
Kansas City	1.47⅛	1.46¾	1.47¼	1.46¾	
May wheat:					
Chicago	1.52½	1.51⅞	1.52¾	1.51⅞	
Minneapolis	1.45½	1.45	1.45¾	1.45½	
Kans City	1.46¾	1.46	1.46¾	1.46¼	
July wheat:					
Chicago	1.49¾	1.48	1.48¾	1.48	
Kansas City	....	....	....	....	1.43¾
Dec. oats:					
Chicago	.77	.76½	.77¾	.76¾	
Minneapolis	.73⅞	.73⅛	.73⅞	.73⅜	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.08¾	1.09¼	1.08¾	1.09¼	1.08¾
May	1.10¾	1.10¾	1.10¼	1.10¾	1.10½
July	1.08¾	1.09¼	1.08¾	1.09¼	1.09¼
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.18	1.18¼	1.18¼	1.18¾	1.18¾
May	1.16½	1.17¼	1.16	1.17	1.16¼

Wool

Grease

October	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0b	96.0
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0b	96.0
March	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0b	95.5
May	92.5	92.5	92.5	91.0b	90.5
July	87.5	87.5	87.5	86.5b	87.0

Tops

October	136.5	136.5	136.5	134.0b	136.0
December	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.7b	132.5
March	134.5	134.9	134.0	134.5b	134.5
May	....	....	....	119.3b	119.5
July	114.0	114.5	114.0	114.0b	114.5

b—Bid. t—Traded.

Cotton

October	20.48	20.50	20.47	20.49	20.45
December	20.20	20.20	20.10	20.13	20.19
March	20.01	20.03	19.90	19.90	20.03
May	19.85	19.85	19.75	19.80	19.83
July	19.60	19.60	19.62	19.60	19.68

Spot—21.13.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, October, November, December 8.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Potatoes

November	....	....	3.30	3.30	3.33
January	....	....	3.33	3.33	3.35

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. R. Beane & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL FOR PART-TIME WORK, 1 day a week cleaning, other times as accommodator; prefer-ring, other times as accommodator; prefer-ring, other times as accommodator; prefer-ring

Big St. Louis Pitcher Finally Crashes Through With Victory

Mort Cooper Comes Back Brilliantly in Series

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—This could be the success story of any clean-living, apple-cheeked, real American boy out of a small Missouri town; the bound-to-win tale of the country lad who made his way to the big city via the dusty highways and found the pot of gold.

But it is the story of Mort Cooper, throwing end of baseball's most famous brother battery, and the hero of the St. Louis Cardinals' victory yesterday, 4-3, over the New York Yankees in the second game of this closely-fought 1943 World Series.

Two Reasons

It was an important triumph for two prominent reasons. First, it left the contenders all even today as they squared off in the third and final engagement of the classic scheduled at Yankee Stadium, thereby adding considerable suspense and interest to the affair. Second, it forever shattered the thin theory that this big likeable Cooper fellow cannot beat anything connected with the American League.

The success story of Mort Cooper, the National League pitcher, was written a year ago as he hurled Billy Southworth's crew to a pennant, despite stubborn resistance from the Dodgers. But the success tale of Cooper, the major league pitcher, was impaired by the All-Star games of 1942 and '43, and the World Series of '42, when he was forced, through a series of unpredictable and sometimes invisible circumstances, to take three harsh beatings from the American League. It looked for a while like one of those unexplainable twists of baseball.

That Ninth

However, that this husky right-hander from the Missouri country would some day make his critics eat their words was considered a cinch by those who knew him and by others who had watched him mow down N. L. hitters with rare consistency during the regular season. There was no sensible reason why Mort should not stop that foolishness in competition with the Americans, and he proved it here yesterday before 68,578 fans, who paid $265,642.

The Yankees almost caught up with Cooper in the ninth inning, it is true. But the grand exhibition of pinch hurling which Mort put on after Johnson had doubled and Keller had tripled in that inning helped to solidify the spot the big Cardinal has taken among the great pitchers of this generation. He was cool, deliberate and extremely careful in disposing of Dickey, Etten and Gordon—three dangerous batters—to end the game.

In all, Cooper allowed six hits. One of them, which led to the first Yankee run, was a freak bunt by Frank Crosetti. Mort walked just one batter and struck out four. Give him all the credit you care to. He deserves it.

Hit Quickly

Of course, Cooper had big league support today; considerably better, in fact, than the Cardinals had given Max Lanier the previous day. The Redbirds turned their first four hits into four runs, chiefly because Marty Marion and Ray Sanders clouted homers. Marion, too, has played a fine game at shortstop, and stolen the only St. Louis base of the classic to date. The winners did all of their scoring in two innings, the third and fourth. They struck quickly and guarded their margin expertly.

Thus, Southworth's charges once again have proven their ability to bounce back after losing the World Series opener. Such bouncing qualities are rare in a young ball club, but this one has them. The comeback of Cooper has helped the morale of the entire club. What effect it will have on the Yankees remains to be seen. Rallying their resources may not be easy for the Yankees, an older, slower team.

Unexpectedly good has been the hitting of young Bill Johnson, the New York third base rookie. Bill carried a brilliant .500 average into today's Yankee Stadium final. Too, National Leaguers are high in their praise of Charlie Keller and Joe Gordon. "Why the Yankees are trying to make a 'pull' hitter out of Keller, I'll never know," said Whitey Wietelmann, Braves' shortstop, last night. "He can hit the ball as far to left field as most right-handers."

* * *

The passing of Robert J. Cooper, father of Mort and Walker of the Cardinals, in Independence, Mo., early yesterday, did not make big Mort's task any lighter.

* * *

Metheny made a great bid for Sanders' home run into the right field end of the grandstand. The ball was only inches above his leaping try. Had he made it, that rally in the ninth would have won the game.

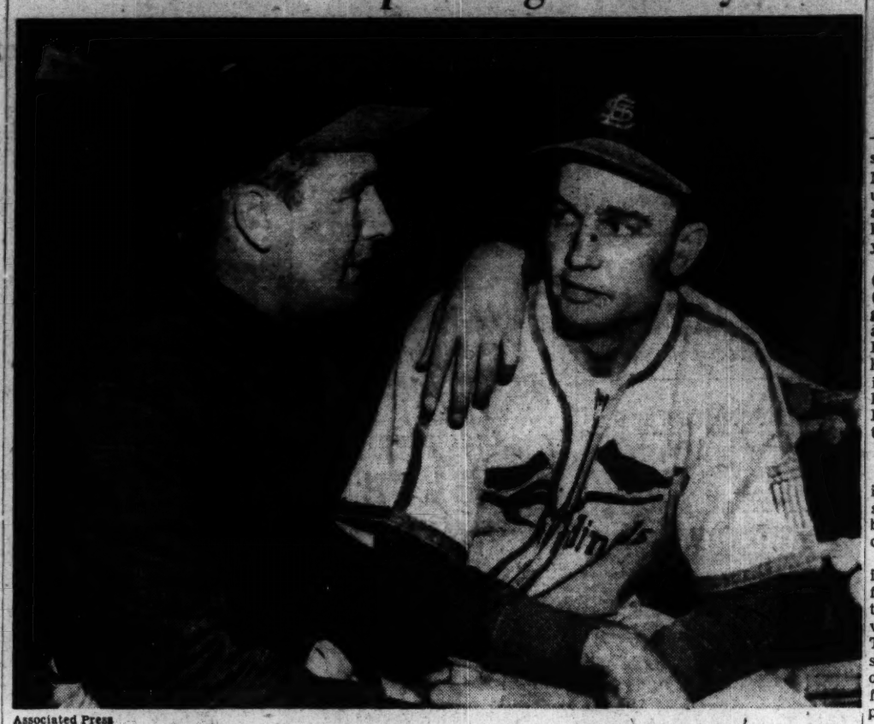
* * *

Tiny Bonham did not have his control yesterday. He walked three batters, which is about his ration for three weeks during the regular campaign. Too, he was careless with Marion and Sanders. Neither is a home run hitter.

* * *

Litwhiler of the Cards and Etten of the Yanks did nothing to aid their respective batting attacks in the first two games. But there still is time for them to shine.

Cardinals' Supercharged Battery



Associated Press

The Coopers—Pitcher Mort, left, and Catcher Walker

Big Mort Cooper finally showed he could handle American League batting as he won the second game of the World Series for St. Louis. Mort was aided admirably by his younger brother, Walker, who handled his slants behind the plate.

Al Brazle Faces Borowy In Third Stadium Game

YANKEE STADIUM, New York, Oct. 7 (AP)—Tied with a victory apiece, the New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals clashed today in the third game of the 1943 World Series and the last that will be played in this big concrete arena where approximately 70,000 fans again jammed into practically every available seat.

To gain the get-away victory before the two teams move to St. Louis to resume play Sunday, Righthander Hank Borowy went to the mound for the Yankees and Lefty Alpha Brazle pitched for the Cardinals.

Borowy's Record

Borowy had a record of 14 victories and 9 defeats with seven straight successes at the close of the season, while Brazle, after coming to the Cards in mid-July from the Pacific Coast League, won 8 and lost 2.

The presence of a southpaw on the mound for the Redbirds caused the Yankees to return to the lineup they used in the opening game Tuesday when they beat Max Lanier. This time, however, Tuck Stainback was in center field and John Lindell in right.

The Stadium took a sun-bath for the third day in a row and the breeze, which practically always blows in off the left field corner of this huge, triple-decked horseshoe, was a lot less stiff than usual. The flags atop the roof of the left field stands merely fluttered from the mild wind today instead of flopping and crackling in the breeze as usual.

On schedule the brass band took over its position at the foot of the center field flagpole exactly at 11 a. m. to give the early arrivals their usual entertainment, and at the same time, prevent any of the earliest risers from taking a nap and thereby missing the proceedings.

By noon, the Yankees' varsity was ready to take its preliminary hitting cuts and, to the surprise of 25,000 or so fans already in the house, the batting practice pitcher was Spurgeon (Spud) Chandler, the right-hander who won Tuesday's opening game.

Threw Hard Stuff

Spud warmed up for 10 minutes before taking over the practice elbowing chores and threw considerable hard stuff to the hitters in practice. Since he is expected to pitch Sunday's game in St. Louis, it was somewhat of a mystery just why he was whipping them in today instead of resting. The one reasonable explanation was that Manager McCarthy, irked at the comparative weak hitting of the lower half of his batting order, wanted them to look at some varsity pitching in practice in order to sharpen up their slugging eye.

If that was the case, Charley Keller got his sharp in a hurry, tagging one of Spud's offerings on the nose and sending it well up into the right field stands. First-baseman Nick Etten did the same, with an even more fence-rattling blast, and Lindell poled one into the left field seats. All these weren't against ordinary batting practice soft stuff but came against some of Chandler's "swift."

As they went into their third game today—the last of the set in New York—and the thousands began gathering again in the huge Stadium, all hands admitted it will be many a day before they forget the mastery of Mort, hanging on for a 4-3 decision in yesterday's second game.

And along with the way the big righthander came back each time the Yanks thought they had him softened up, the boys and girls will remember the job Mort's catcher - brother, Walker, did, sticking it out behind the plate, although you knew the heart of neither of the Missouri farm boys was within a thousand miles.

With the Cards' win in the book from that second game, squaring the show for the Yanks' opener decision on Tuesday, the National League cheering section perked up and pointed out that up to now this 1043 set couldn't be any more like the '42 get-together if they were cut off the same rib roast. A year ago, the Yanks took the opener and the Cards came charging back to grab the second game—by 4-3, incidentally—and then galloped through the next three to pick up all the marbles.

Vergez Released

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP)—Johnny Vergez, manager of the Oakland Coast League baseball club for five years, has been given his outright release.

Victor Devencenzi, Oakland general manager, said a new team manager probably would be decided on during the National Minor Leagues meeting this winter.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Bucky Walters of Reds shuts out Tigers, 4-0, in sixth game of 1940 World Series.

Pro Statistics Are Evidence Of Unusual Season

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP)—If any new proof was needed that this is a totally whacky football season, the first statistics of the National Football League did the trick today. The Chicago Bears, always a potent ground-gaining team, are leading the pro loop in passing, and the aerial-minded Green Bay Packers are ahead in rushing.

The Bears have whipped out a passing show that has netted them 369 yards in two games, for a 184.5-yard average. The Packers have come up with a rushing offense good for 408 yards in a pair of games, or 204 per contest.

But, all in all, this initial statistical compilation of the young campaign showed the Bears still are the big guns of pro football.

Mingling 275 yards of gain on the ground with their passing, the Bears have a total offense average of 326.5 yards, to Green Bay's 309 and the Eagles' 300. The Chicago club is first in percentage of completed passes with a .500 rating, and is tops in pass defense by allowing its opponents only 66 yards via aerials per game.

The Philadelphia - Pittsburgh entry, operating in only one game so far, holds first honors in total defense, with its opponents getting only 163 yards, first in rushing defense with a 35-yard average for its foes, and first in punting, with its kicks averaging 43.6 yards.

Here are the leaders:

Total yards gained per game—Chicago Bears 326.5, Green Bay 309.

Yards rushing per game—Green Bay 204, Phil.-Pitt. 202.

Yards passing per game—Chicago Bears 184.5, Chicago Cards 155.

Per cent of passes completed—Chicago Bears .500, Chicago Cards .483.

Opponents' yards gained per game—Phil.-Pitt. 163, Detroit 214.7.

Opponents' gains by rushing per game—Phil.-Pitt. 35, Detroit 42.3.

Opponents' gains by passing per game—Chicago Bears 66, Brooklyn 115.

Punting average — Phil.-Pitt. 43.6, Chicago Bears 38.7.

Second Game

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS (NL)

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Klein 2b	4	0	1	1	4	4	0
Walker cf	5	0	1	1	5	0	1
Musial rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
W Cooper c	3	0	1	1	5	0	1
Kurowski 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Sanders 1b	3	1	1	4	8	0	0
Litwhiler lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Marion ss	3	1	1	4	0	3	0
M Cooper p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	7	13	27	8	2

NEW YORK (AL)

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti ss	4	1	2	2	2	2	0
†Metheny rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Johnson 3b	4	1	2	3	0	1	0
Keller lf	4	1	1	3	3	0	0
Dickey c	3	0	0	0	9	2	0
Etten 1b	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Stainback cf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bonham p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Weatherly	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	3	6	9	27	6	0

*Batted for Bonham in eighth. †Metheny award first in sixth on W. Cooper's interference.

St. Louis (NL) . . . 001 300 000—4
New York (AL) . . . 000 100 002—3

Runs batted in—Marion, Kurowski, Sanders 2, Keller 2, Etten. Two-base hit—Johnson. Three-base hit—Keller. Home runs—Marion, Sanders. Stolen base—Marion. Sacrifices—W. Cooper, M. Cooper. Earned runs—St. Louis (NL) 4, New York (AL) 3. Left on base, St. Louis (NL) 7, New York (AL) 4. Base on balls; by Bonham (Sanders, Klein, Marion); by Murphy (Litwhiler); by M. Cooper (Dickey). Strikeouts—Bonham 9 (Walker, Kurowski 3, Litwhiler 2, M. Cooper 3, Sanders); M. Cooper 4 (Etten, Gordon, Stainback, Crosetti).

Pitching summary—Bonham 6 hits, 4 runs in 8 innings; Murphy 1 hit, 0 runs in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Bonham. Time, 2h. 2m. Umpires, Reardon (NL), plate; Rue (AL), 1b; Stewart (NL), 2b; Bommel (AL), 3b. Attendance—68,578.

Bertelli And Daley to Meet In Test Game

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 7 (AP)—The gentleman from Massachusetts meets the gentleman from Minnesota for the first time Saturday in Michigan's vast Stadium, and if you think it's going to be a lawn social you just don't know your football.

The man from Massachusetts (West Springfield) is Angelo (Slingshot) Bertelli, one of the game's foremost forward passers and commonly known at Notre Dame as Frank Leahy's fine Italian hand. The gent from Gopherland is bustin' Bill Daley, Michigan's lend-lease fullback who, like Bronko Nagurski, runs his own interference.

First Big Showdown

These two, and all-star supporting casts, will get together in the season's first big showdown game between unbeaten teams before a capacity 85,000 fans.

Bertelli, for whom the Irish put in the T-formation a year ago, has figured directly in five of the 14 touchdowns produced in decisive victories over Pitt and Georgia Tech. In addition to pitching three scoring passes, he carried the ball over once and flipped a lateral pass for another six-pointer. He also has placekicked nine successive extra points.

In contrast, all Daley can do is run—run for 396 yards in three games including touchdown sprints of 65 and 64 yards. The 200-pounder from St. Cloud, Minn., has personally accounted for more than half the ground gained by Michigan's powerful running attack and has scored four times.

Daley's work is particularly outstanding when laid against his relatively modest 1942 season at Minnesota that was bothered by injuries. In fact, word was out long before Daley became a Wolverine that he definitely was on the downgrade, a has-been. Right now he's better than ever.

Average Breath-Taking

Bertelli, whose present pitching average is a breath-taking .818, is no Johnny-come-lately among great passers. He completed 70 aerials as a sophomore and 74 last year at a better than .500 clip, and his aerial distances are well past the 2,000 yard mark.

He was effective last year against Michigan, but his pitching was amply offset by Michigan's power on the ground in the 32-to-20 Wolverine triumph.

If you want to pick Saturday's winner, take your choice: Bertelli or Daley.

Harvard to Meet B. C. in Football

After a lapse of 25 years, Harvard and Boston College will renew football relations Nov. 20 when their grid teams will meet in the Stadium, Carroll Getchell, acting director of Harvard athletics, and John P. Curley, graduate manager of B. C. athletics, announced yesterday.

According to Mr. Curley, the Eagles have a tentative schedule of five games, with the only other definite contest the one with Camp Hingham at Fenway Park Oct. 24.

The scheduling of a game with B. C. on Nov. 20 probably precludes any meeting of Harvard and Yale this season. The Elis had left that date open in the hopes of getting together with their traditional rivals.

N. Y. Rovers Open Brooklyn School

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (CP)—New York Rovers of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League, concerned over possible difficulties in obtaining sufficient players from Canada, opened a hockey school in Brooklyn yesterday to develop local talent upon which to draw for replacements.

League President Tom Lockhart said some 350 youngsters turned out and that enough good players for four teams may be obtained "if we could only get a couple of goalies."

Facts and Figures On World Series

By the Associated Press

Standings

	W	L	P.C.
New York (AL)	1	1	.500
St. Louis (NL)	1	1	.500

First Game
(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	7	2
New York	3	6	0

Lanier, Brecheen (8) and W. Cooper; Chandler and Dickey.

Second Game
(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	7	2
New York	3	6	0

M. Cooper and W. Cooper; Bonham, Murphy (9) and Dickey.

Financial Figures

Second Game

Paid attendance	68,578
Gross receipts	$265,642.00
Players' share	$135,477.42
Commissioner's share	$39,846.30
Each club's share	$22,579.97
Each league's share	$22,579.97

Two Games

Paid attendance	137,254
Gross receipts	$531,622.00
Players' share	$271,127.22
Commissioner's share	$79,743.30
Each club's share	$45,187.87
Each league's share	$45,187.87

Pirates Sign Youth

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — The Pittsburgh Pirates have announced the signing of Harry Amato, a 17-year-old American Legion Junior baseball outfield star this year at Springfield, Ohio.

The club said Amato, a left handed hitter and thrower, was signed after one Bucc scout who spotted the youth playing sandlot ball in Ohio, and another who saw him at the Legion baseball championships at Miles City, Mont., recommended him independently.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

French Hungarian Cuisine
Full Course Dinner from $1.10
Dinner with Chicken Paprikash $1.40
Dinner with Grilled Tenderloin Steak $1.60
AIR-COOLED
Restaurant DUBONNET
5 EAST 45th ST. off 5th AVE. N.Y.C.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

BARBOUR
RESTAURANT and GRILL
1 WEST 52ND STREET AT FIFTH AVENUE
SOUTHERN FRIED CHICKEN
BROILED LOBSTER
Luncheon 50c-95c; Dinner 75c-$1.50
Special Menus Saturdays. Closed Sundays
Telephone ELdorado 5-8334

LOBSTER A LA NEWBURG
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
On 31st Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts. Tel. EL. 5-9309
OCEAN FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

blue bowl
RESTAURANT
Luncheon .50-.75 157 E. 42th St., N.Y.C.
Dinner .75-1.25 ELDORADO 5-9343
CLOSED SUNDAYS

ZOE CHASE
EXCELLENT AMERICAN CUISINE
115 East 60th East of Park Avenue
LUNCHEON From 50c Closed Sundays DINNER From $1.00

STRATFORD-ARMS
Plate Dinners from 40c
117 WEST 70th STREET
OPEN SUNDAYS

Walter Winchell says:
"Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern Fried Chicken!"
Luncheon From 85c
Dinner From $1.50
Two Dining Rooms Men's Grill Lounge
Closed Sunday Air Conditioned
OLNEY INN
12 East 49th Street, New York City
(One-Half Block From Radio City)
OLNEY INNS: Olney, Md., and Miami Beach

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD?
Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c, Dinner from $1.25
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 40th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST
Closed Sunday

Cortile
AIR CONDITIONED
37 W. 43 St. 36 W. 44 St.
Opp. Stern's
Afternoon Tea from 25c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Avenue
One Block from Fifth Church

Jane Davis
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sunday Circle 7-0176

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
Mel Steinberg, Prop
Featuring All Sea Food Specialties:
Steaks and Chicken
Our Deviled Crabs
Beyond Compare
3822 Broadway Bet. 99-100 Sts. Ac. 4-9886

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts. Banquets. Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 7-4000

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast. Banquets. Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

Fifth Avenue Restaurant
200 FIFTH AVENUE at 23rd Street
Gracious atmosphere and superior food conspire to make a perfect mid-day meal for you, your friends and business acquaintances.
Lunch Served from 12 to 3 p. m. Closed Sat. and Sun.

BRONX, N. Y. C.

BRONX
The Griddle Restaurant
2506 Grand Concourse
4 Doors North of Fordham Road
Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HARRY WREDE
Luncheonette and Ice Cream Parlor
583 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Near Dean Street

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Famous Since 1847
65c to $1.00

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

John Ebersole's
149 Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road
Delicious medium priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea.
No Liquor Open Sundays

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

THE COPPER BOWL
Luncheon and Dinner
122 Bank St. Closed Saturdays and Sundays

PORTLAND, ORE.

"Where the Food Tastes Better"
511 S. W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, ORE.
IRELAND'S INC.
Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued from previous page)

Visit our new TOT 'N' TEEN AGE DEPT. GIRLS' APPAREL in ages 6 to 12 and 10 to 16
FRANKEL'S Atlantic Street

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
39 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Phones Post Road Norwalk, Conn. | Stamford 4-1338 Darien 5-2116

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

STEAM LAUNDRY STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Back the Attack"
Buy War Bonds

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Keep your letters going to the Boys
We have a supply of writing material including official U. S. V Mail, Letter Sheet, Envelopes and Air Mail Paper.
29c to $1.00
We've a brand new collection of crisp, tailored, dramatic overcoats to top everything in your wardrobe.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Have you seen our stock of TABLE CLOTHS?
Ever so many gay, colorful combinations—all such long wearing qualities.
$1.69 to $2.69 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

J. H. ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS
Consultation and Design
Machinery • Tools • Buildings
P. O. Box 1525 Waterbury, Ct.

Sumptuous Dyed Lynx Fox
on rich fall colors. All wool coats in fitted or box style. Wonderful coats for many years to come!
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

GENUINE ORANGE BLOSSOM
Engagement and Wedding Rings
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
159 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2635

BALTIMORE

WINDOW SHADES VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
804 N. Howard Street VErnon 5891

Present Conditions Make Custom Clothes a Better Investment than Ever. With smart British Woolens more difficult to obtain . . . skilled workmen busy . . . and quality production always requiring time . . . it is wise economy to anticipate your clothing needs now. The enduring quality and texture of our choice selection of new Fall Woolens is worthy of your early response.
BENTZ & GALTON, Merchant Tailors
Plaza 5149 111 W. Saratoga Street
CHAS. F. GALTON
Associate FRED W. MENGERS, SR.

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves, Combustion Control Equipment, Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
111 West 39th Street Phone Belmont 9128

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Awnings Window Shades
Curtain Rods Venetian Blinds
STURDIFOLD AWNINGS & SHADE CO., Inc.
1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIRTHDAYS should be remembered
ANNIVERSARIES must be remembered with FLOWERS
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4288

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
SELECT FALL SPORTSWEAR
COATS • DRESSES • HATS

Hickey-Freeman
SUITS & TOPCOATS
$65.00 to $75.00
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET

HOAG & TAYLOR
Men's Wear
54 State Street
FUR-FELT HATS
at $5.00, $6.50, $7.50

A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient, easy-to-use
CHARGA-PLATE
WHITNEY'S
The MOST for Your Money

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Last Call to
Mail Gifts to Boys Overseas
Hundreds of Gifts to Make Him Happy
★
THE BIG STORE
AUBURN, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y.
PHONE 72349

V . . . — SPA
82 MAIN STREET
SOUTH SIDE . . . — Spa
1191 VESTAL AVENUE
Home of Liberty Ice Cream
Good Food Popular Prices

HANNAH CROWE
New Fall Showing
Exclusive but not Expensive
Sixty-Eight Chenango Street

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-6621 9 A. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Fall Shoes for Men

Florsheim
Bostonians
Johnston & Murphy
Mansfield
Dr. Locke
Health Spot

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 MAIN ST.

WE HAVE A NOTION

You'll like our newly refurnished and redecorated Notions Department. You'll find it more pleasant to do your notions shopping here, because of the convenient, everything-in-sight arrangement, and more complete lines of stock.

McLEAN'S

It's Ten to One You Will Find What You Want at

THE FAIR STORE

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty

Kurt's
Hairdressing
24 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0200—2-3622

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY THE **NOSEGAY**
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

KATE FRICK
"Hats Made for You"
Milliner 60 Palmer Ave.
Fine Workmanship BR. 2-1945

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BR. 2-6050
Chez Marie HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H&K" GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

FLOWERS
'Tis Sweet to Be Remembered
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Langley
The Finest in **FLOWERS** at All Times
Telephones WA 5345 WA 4000

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Maschow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3094-3095 Residence: HU. 6186

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Permanent" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1200 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

CHOCOLATE SHOP
Ice Cream *Candies*
Luncheonettes
59 Main Street Phone 1290

INSIDE NEWS
It's the coat with removable chamois lining.
A three-season coat.
Sullivan's

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Flushing 9-2551, Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

We Buy and Sell Used Rugs
Cleaning, Washing, Shampooing, Dyeing, Repairing of Rugs and Carpets Demothed. Fire and Theft Insurance.
E. J. CLARK CARPET CLEANING CO.
137-44 Northern Blvd.
FL. 3-8400 or RA. 9-0122
Great Neck Branch Imperial 810

IT'S NEW! IT'S DELICIOUS! IT'S GOOD FOR YOU!
NU-KERNEL BREAD
SIEGER'S BAKE SHOP
160-22 Northern Blvd. FL. 9-4602

FOR BETTER GARDEN WORK
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too large or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. BA 9-6450

Now Showing Smart Hats in the Latest Fall Styles
"JOAN"
162-04 NORTHERN BLVD.
We make you a new hat or remodel your old

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER—Est. 1922
JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin Street Bo. 8-1288

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

THE FOREST PRESS
107-11 Metropolitan Ave. Blvd. 8-9464
BUSINESS PRINTING
Let us design all your correspondence to suit your business and do the job effectively.
Reasonable Prices *Prompt Service*

Leslie's
Dresses — Coats — Suits
"Fifth Avenue Fashions Brought to Forest Hills"
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
OPEN EVENINGS

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-9461-3

NEW YORK

FREEPORT

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
Home of Permanent Waves
21 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 1075

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2488

SPITZLER'S
TEL. FREE. 488-W
34 and 36 W. MERRICK ROAD
Corsets, Lingerie, Dresses, Uniforms

TOWN SHOP
86 South Main Street
FREEPORT, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
The Hosiery for the most discriminate Miss or Matron!
The Martin & Naylor Company sells Holeproof Hosiery exclusively in Gloversville. When you purchase Holeproof Hosiery you can be certain you are buying the utmost in quality and style.
Visit Our Hosiery Department—Main Floor
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR COMPANY

Th. New Fall
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK and BETTY BARRETT SHOES are here for your inspection.
Charles W. Brookins
60 North Main Street

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADETTA STREET

GREAT NECK

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
"Back the Attack"
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

Phone HEmpstead 3846
DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
Featuring the New Remote Control Permanent Wave
260 FULTON AVENUE

Georges
fine furniture
352 Fulton Ave. Phone Hempstead 2154
BUY BONDS, TOO

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 726

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Expert Permanents
Curls Soft but Firm. Hair Cut easy to care for.
PERSONALIZED SERVICE at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
408 College Avenue Phone 2047

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

Rothschild's
There will be so many cards you will want to send this Christmas, more than ever before. Some will go overseas, some in the States, but wherever they go, you'll want them to be personalized with your name. Order your Christmas cards now. Four to six weeks delivery.
It's Rothschild's for Personalized Cards
Street Floor

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S
"everything to eat"

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: RA 4-3000. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all make radios
WRITTEN GUARANTEE ONE YEAR
Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAmaica 6-1200 BOulevard 8-3200
HAvemeyer 9-5500 FLushing 9-4000
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
HA. 4-8310
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

BETTY
3731 82 St.
HATS

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-3290 80-28 37th Avenue

Dulion's
SERVING DINNER ONLY
Weekdays 5:00 to 8:00 P. M.
Sundays 12:30 to 8:00 P. M.
Ph. HAV. 6-1079 37-38 90th Street

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning, Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500

SMART MILLINERY SHOP
Fall and Winter Hats
Made-to-Order Ready-to-Wear
Exclusive Fashions
89-76 165 St. Rep. 9-9146

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-87 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Paint *Wallpaper*
Art Supplies
214-71 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village
Branch 89-61 165 St., Jamaica

THE BON TON
L. CANTOR, Prop.
Misses' and Women's Outer Apparel
89-71 168TH STREET, JAMAICA
Around corner from Valencia Theatre

Millinery Studio
LOUISE HATS
Made to Order *Ready Made*
165-21 Hillside Avenue Rep. 9-8317

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
13 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

Kenmore Boot Shop
Our shoes are designed to give you the utmost comfort during your walking hours.
Use your No. 18 shoe stamp now. Avoid the confusion of that last-minute rush.
2370 DELAWARE AVENUE
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
We invite you to visit his
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

LYNBROOK

WELLA
"COLD" WAVE
No Heat—No Chemicals
No Electricity

THE POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
298 Merrick Road Lyn. 1332

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MANHASSET

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Large selection of flower containers
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome Rd.
Tel. Manhasset 760

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

VISIT
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
175 Gramatan Avenue

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop

Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
12 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

STERN'S
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Oldest Woman's Shop in the Hudson Valley
1856—1943

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	M	B	R	I	C
U	M	E	A			O
B	O	A	T	S		M
A	L	T		C	L	E
	E		H	O	O	D
G		T	E	R	A	I
U	K	R	A	I	N	E
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I	L	L		P	R	O
V		S	I	R	U	P
E			S	O	D	A
R	A	P	H	A	E	L

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KARAS
Enlarged Quarters Feature
Coats—Suits—Dresses
—Sportswear—
STYLED FOR YOUR INDIVIDUALITY AND NEED
567 Main St. (Opp. Schrafft's)

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. New Rochelle 3-7800
26 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
also
Sportswear — Dresses — Suits
Gloves — Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LENOX
Wedding Rings
Silver Jewelry
Repairs Conscientiously Made
D. W. SIMPSON
496 MAIN STREET

LIEBMAN'S
Headquarters For Nationally Known Quality
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
510 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(CORNER CHURCH STREET)

Wolfe-Dahms
HATS
Our New Address
367 NORTH AVENUE
(Opp. Lockwood)

THE SCHOOL FRONT OPENS at
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
COATS—SHIRTS—SLACKS
SWEATERS—SHOES
All Accessories
28 MECHANIC STREET
(Free parking opp.)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

STATEN ISLAND Cleaners-Tailors-Dyers
Pressing Done on Premises
We Clean from a Glove to a Rug
391 Flatbush Ave. Near Plaza Street
ST. 3-0763
We Call for and Deliver

JANE BATES JONES
Fine Millinery
736 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn
BU. 2-3827

Edison Mazda Lamps
Janitors' Supplies
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
Hardware, Housefurnishings and General Repairing
Locksmiths—Electrical Work
BUckminster 2-7714 865 Flatbush Ave.

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-5496 Estab. 1897
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Every Purchase Counts
in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PORT RICHMOND

STANDARD OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY
71-73 Richmond Ave. Phone Gib. 2-1831
Bibles Testaments. Books of all Publishers. Drafting Instruments, Fountain Pens, Pencil Sets. Gifts for SERVICE MEN.

Distinctive Printing
WESTERLEIGH PRESS
1927 Richmond Terrace—Gib. 2-2413

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 553

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Look!
LUCKEY'S
Will be open
Friday Nights to 9
We have resumed our "Open House" policy to provide extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this announcement will meet with wide approval by the thousands of busy people who took advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
QUALITY CLOTHES FOR FALL . . .
in a broad assortment await your selection. Exceptionally fine fabrics . . . correctly styled.
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
Poughkeepsie
"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 Main Street Phone 814
October Cruller Month!
Try our delicious Crullers —Plain or French—also Donuts—Jelly, Cream or Cinnamon

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
Self Service
SW FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
217 MAIN STREET
PHONE 613

"It's COAT Month at WALLACE'S"

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

What kind of world do you want them to live in?

We civilians are the trustees of the future. We will determine the kind of world our children will live in. That they may never see their country disordered and chaotic, we must keep buying United States War Bonds. Every bond is the seal of a faith well kept.

Glenwood Clothes, Inc.
41 Academy Street

QUEENS VILLAGE

Buy More War Bonds
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 8-8778

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Phone Vi. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPERS LADDERS
Jamaica Ave., Cor. 119th Street
Virginia 7-3636

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 119th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-3636

FRERS' CONFECTIONERY

Delicious Candy
Home Made Ice Cream
Sandwiches at All Times
107-02 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 9-9223

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-8038

A. Dahmen

Flowers for All Occasions
Vir. 9-9497
113-14 Jamaica Ave.

JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

JEANNE'S DRESS SHOPPE
Misses' Dresses
Sizes 9-17 14-20
Youthful Women's Dresses
Sizes 18½-24½ 36-50
114-08 JAMAICA AVE. VI. 7-8494

ROCHESTER

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.05
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7334

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 0005-R, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

For Highest Quality
HOME INSULATION
Use EAGLE MINERAL WOOL
— Call L. F. Warner for —
Free Estimate
Fuel Saving Up to 40%
Representing
LAUBE ELEC. CORP.
Hillside 3180-J or Stone 104

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7000

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
545 Broadway, Monroe 6930

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3763 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REMODELING REPAIRING
Regina FURS
Furriers Since 1907
Ready-Made and Custom Coats to Order
236 Merrick Road Rockville Centre 1530
A SHOP ALSO AT QUEENS VILLAGE

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

For FLOWERS Call
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
36 NORTH PARK AVENUE

RYE

MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2720—Mamaroneck 2040
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

INSULATION
STORM SASH
CANNEL COAL
BUILDING MATERIALS
SCARSDALE SUPPLY CO.
Heathcote Road Phone Scarsdale 400
Buy War Bonds for Victory

HARWOOD BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Hairdressing
Buy War Bonds
Harwood Building Scarsdale, N. Y.
Room 223 Phone Sc. 5777

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

October's New Hooks for College and High School Ages
A season is being ushered in that calls for new, dependable clothes that will give a young man sturdy wear. Let us show you our new, well-planned stocks for their needs.
Mead's—Scarsdale
"FOR DEPENDABLE BOYS' WEAR"

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 926

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
The Miracle Permanent Cold Ray
Gives your hair a closer, softer wave.
JULIUS BEAUTY SALON
Hartsdale, N. Y. Scars. 120

SCHENECTADY
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

GOOD DAIRY PRODUCTS
Homogenized Vitamin D or Regular Milk
Buttermilk • Cottage Cheese • Soured Cream • Dari-Rich Chocolate Drink
Freshway Orange Drink
AMSTERDAM DAIRY
815 Clinton Street Phone 6-2351

Our Fall collection of Suits, Coats, Dresses, Millinery, Sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
257 STATE STREET

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Women $6.95 and up
For Men $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Barneys
for
Children's Wear

ST. ALBANS
HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called for and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

FLOWERS
Telephone 2-8137

FREDERICK W. BULTMANN
University Block 124 E. Washington St.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.—300 W. Salina St.
328 S. Salina St.—Syracuse, N.Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

TAYLOR'S
RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

TARRYTOWN
'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

NEW YORK

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 625 EAGLE ST.

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
The Store of a Thousand Coverings
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

Gifts
Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1021. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Future Security
SAVE
Systematically
★
Buy Bonds and Stamps
★
Open a savings account at the
White Plains Federal Savings and Loan Association
182 East Post Rd. Nr. Mamaroneck Ave.

Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810
Save Ration Points!
Enjoy Dinner Regularly at the
LUNCH BOX
21 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. Genung's

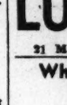
Wheel Alignment
Brake Service
Motor Rebuilding
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 Bank Street Tel. W. P. 3308

YE SWAP SHOPPE
We buy and swap used tools. We put them into hands of defense workers. You'll be surprised at their surrender value.
PICKARD HARDWARE, Inc.
143-5 East Post Road White Plains 2299

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains
Discover Stone's Values in our Annual Columbus Day Sale for Boys and Girls
Stone's CLOTHES SHOP
190 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

YONKERS



Dr. Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street ● Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

IN SPITE OF THE WAR AND TEXTILE RESTRICTIONS
We still offer you a
Wide Choice of All Materials
Make your own wardrobe and BUY BONDS with your savings
RELIABLE SILK STORE
68 Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon
8 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers

SINCE 1899
COAL—OIL BURNER SERVICE
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

When You
Purchase
Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Peterborough Cathedral

The beautiful West Front is one of the most important features of this church. The view, taken through an archway from a busy street, reveals the elaborate recessed arches. The structure dates from the year 1220.

Stamp Notes

A. P. Features

Changing its previous policy of announcing first day sales dates of the five cent stamps honoring Axis-overrun countries of Europe stamp by stamp, the Post Office Department has released the dates for all five of the stamps yet to be issued in the series of 12.

Next stamp to be issued will be that honoring Greece, with first day sale set for October 12. Other release dates are: Yugoslavia, October 26; Albania, November 9; Austria, November 23; Denmark, December 7. A maximum of 10 first day covers for each stamp may be sent to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C., with cash or money order remittances to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

The department disclosed that 154,220 covers were cancelled on the first day of sale of the stamp honoring Belgium, sixth in the series. This is the highest number of covers since the Poland stamp, first of the series, but the number of stamps sold, 519,859, was lowest in the series thus far.

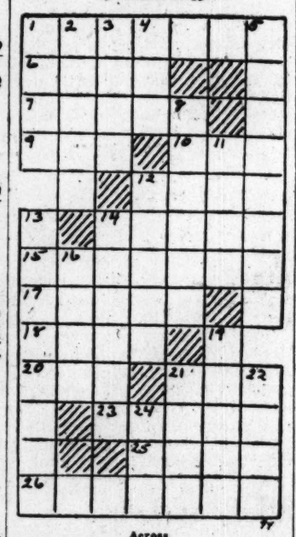
* * *

A successful defiance of Germany by the little republic of Haiti back in 1902 is commemorated by a set of six postage and two air-mail stamps just issued. The incident occurred when Admiral Hammerton Killick of Haiti blew up his flagship, the Crete-a-Pierrot, and himself in the Bay of Gonaives Sept. 6, 1902, rather than surrender it to the German gunboat Panther which sought to recapture a cargo of arms and ammunition destined for an insurgent group in Haiti and taken from a German steamer by Admiral Killick.

The stamps, all of one design, picture the explosion, a portrait of Admiral Killick and dates of the explosion and of the admiral's birth and death. Values and colors are: 3-centimes yellow; 5-c green; 10-c red; 25-c blue; 50-c olive and 5-gourdes brown for postage and 60-c purple and 1.25-g black air-mail.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What fabric got its name from Cambrai, France?
6—What is a seaport of northeastern Sweden?
7—You would find a saxboard on a desk, boat, or oboe—which (pl.)?
8—High in pitch.
10—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
12—"Tilney Hall" is the only novel written by what English poet and humorist?
14—What is a wide-brimmed, ventilated, felt hat?
15—What place is known as the "bread basket" of U. S. S. R.?
17—In Byron's "The Giaour," who falls in love with titular hero?
18—Role for a leading man or leading woman.
20—What State is bounded on west by Iowa and Missouri (abbr.)?
21—____ and con.
23—What is any concentrated solution of sugar?
25—Sodium carbonate is what?
26—Whittier made what great Italian painter the subject of one of his poems?

Down
1—What island is called "Pearl of the Antilles"?
2—What is the soap plant of California?
3—What do you call edible part within a husk, rind, shell, etc.?
4—What is a piece of wood used in baseball and cricket?
5—Plays such as "The Women" and "You Can't Take It With You" are what?
6—What is the refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.?
11—Act of lending.
13—What is the harness or heddle of a loom?
13—What fictional Englishman makes four voyages to fabulous lands?
14—Experiments are what?
16—What is chief and lowest timber or steel plate of a vessel?
19—"Refined" is an antonym of what?
21—What is a canoe of Malaysia?
22—What gem presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints?
24—Verb ending.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Solar Energy Might Be Used to Heat a House?

The coal and petroleum resources of North America are subject to eventual exhaustion. As an alternative source of energy, the sun offers important advantages. It is, for instance, everywhere available (the amount varying somewhat with the latitude, but not nearly so much as is popularly supposed; it requires no transporting or handling; and is (so far as we know) inexhaustible.

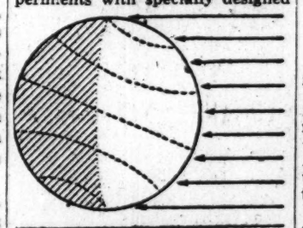
At any given point (except the polar regions) on the earth's surface, however, the rays of the sun are, at best, available only part of each 24-hour day. It is, consequently, necessary to store up some of the solar energy for use when the sun is not shining.

One way in which this might be accomplished would be to use the energy received while the sun is shining to heat water. Water, incidentally, is a very good substance in which to store heat.

It is readily available in most places, inexpensive, and safe to handle. Moreover, experiments show that more heat is required to raise the temperature of a pound of water than a pound of any other substance. Conversely, a pound of water gives up more heat to its surroundings for a given drop in temperature than a pound of any other substance.

Practical and economical ways of such storing of solar energy have not yet been developed, but it is certain that the problem can be solved if we are willing to pay the cost.

Steps have already been taken toward making more efficient use of the sun's heat in our homes. Experiments with specially designed



A UNIT AREA RECEIVES ONLY 2.5 TIMES MORE SOLAR ENERGY PER YEAR AT THE EQUATOR THAN AT THE POLES

"glass houses," having large window areas with special double panes with a space filled with dehydrated air between them, indicate that a third of the annual fuel bill can be saved by such means. The special windows allow the sun's radiant heat to enter freely but minimize the heat loss through conduction from the interior of the home.

Even the comparative weak rays of the winter sun have proved adequate to keep the interior of such a house comfortable during the daylight hours, and if this construction were used in conjunction with a system for storing the solar heat for release at night, the need for burning fuel might entirely be eliminated.—W. P. Keasbey.

Just for Fun— —Crawford Young

"But just why are you so against my joining the WAC?"

Today's Quotation

That which passes out of one mouth passes into a hundred ears.

—Ernest Bramah

In Lighter Vein

The Greater Fault

"Good gracious, how terrible!" exclaimed the professor as he finished reading the note left behind by his daughter who had run away.

"Whatever is the matter, dear?" asked his wife, concerned at his obvious distress.

For answer, the professor handed her the letter to read.

"So she's eloped with that nice-looking officer," was the lady's calm comment. "Well, I can't say it's quite unexpected."

"But she spelt 'eloped' with two l's!" moaned the man of learning. —Exchange.

Defeated

A southern Negro struggled desperately with his draft questionnaire. After much sweating and worrying he gave up in despair, returned the paper with a notation: "I'se ready when you is."—Army and Navy Journal.

NEWS ITEM— OUR EXPERT LEAVES TO COVER THE MORE REMOTE PLACES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Thinks of These Things Eventually* By Le Pelley

I'LL GIVE YOU A LITTLE PUSH AND YOU CAN COAST DOWN THIS HILL..
Hmm... I WAS JUST THINKING — THERE'S SOME ADDITION I WAS GOING TO MAKE ON THIS TANK
NOW WHAT WAS IT I DIDN'T PUT ON THIS THING ?
IT WAS SOMETHING I DIDN'T WANT TO FORGET — OOOPS !! THERE'S THE POND JUST AHEAD ... ...
NOW I KNOW WHAT IT WAS !! BRAKES!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Buzzy'll Have Plenty of Help!* By Rodgers

Well, sir, before long our rescue party turned into a parade!
Every time we met a friend of Buzzy's we added a new member to the procession -
"Well, if all this barg can't rescue Buzzy he's in a terrible fix", I thought to myself.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Summons!* By The Hagers

I walked home from the ride, alone. As I stepped in, I heard the phone.
'Twas Lilly's mother—Juno Duck. "Come down at once!" I heard her cluck.
"Where are you, Mrs. Duck?" I cried. "I'm at the courthouse," she replied.
"Your feathers I would like to tar For teaching me to drive that car!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rehearsal for Peace

The simple fact that there is to be a conference of Americans, Britons and Russians before the war ends is one of the most encouraging auguries for a durable peace afterward that has yet been sighted. Short of genuine collaboration among these three nations toward a broad system of collective security, the fruits of this war could be not much more than a system of alliances.

While such a system would be better founded than heretofore because of United States participation, it would nevertheless be a disappointment to millions. The coming conference by no means guarantees a "perfect state" for the postwar world. But its prospect serves to keep high hopes alive.

Evidently the preparations have been most businesslike. Secondary disagreements have not been permitted to take precedence over prime considerations as at one time they threatened to do. Not long ago it was possible to name about a dozen points of dispute between the Anglo-American Allies and the Kremlin, some of which may have been imaginary but others of which were real enough. They concerned interests of Poland and the Baltic States, factions within China and the Balkans and were sharpened by independent action by the United States and Britain on the one hand and Russia on the other to set up separate and possibly rival postwar agencies. These lesser questions were allowed to incite suspicion as to the broader objectives of the leading Allies.

Mr. Harsch's report on the completion of preparations (Intimate Message From Washington) states that all three countries are now ready to base their discussions on a mutual recognition of the right of each to a feeling of security. This means that talks about borders will emphasize strategic considerations more heavily than the rights of national minorities. This is "realistic" rather than "idealistic." But it will make possible a much franker examination of basic issues than could be achieved in an atmosphere of pseudo-idealism.

It has taken some time for the United States and Britain to come to this point, and it cannot be expected that the possibility of Russia's gaining strategic advantages at the expense of small nations will please Americans. But on this question, as on the question as to where the conference is to be held, the Russians have evidently won the first round.

If the coming conference is a barometer of diplomatic weather, the United States and Britain may find most of the climate made in Russia for a while. But to make such comparisons is to continue to think more in terms of rivalry than co-operation. It is an all-round gain to have the conference getting under way, and it is a promise of success that the three Powers have begun with a frank recognition of the self-interest which each one of them hopes to preserve in the larger pattern of world interest.

Style Is Style, After All

There's "something about a uniform," you really have to admit—and there really has to be if the feminine auxiliaries are to attract, and hold, volunteers who have normal reactions to personal appearance and personal comfort.

At the U. S. Naval Training School at Smith College where the Wave officers are outfitted with their Mainbocher navy blues, printed fitting instructions, signed by Mainbocher himself, are posted on the wall and explain exactly how the skirt should swing from the hips and the jacket fit at the shoulders and waist.

Women Marines set a nifty style this summer in their cool, becoming, green seersucker dress. Wacs in khaki with close-fitting collars and ties, and Spars warmly buttoned into cotton jackets looked with envy upon their un-perspiring comrades in service.

Next summer the Waves, too, will be outfitted in seersucker. A white dress with separate jacket is being designed for them.

Having pioneered in this feminine uniform field, it seems as if the Wacs also should be entitled to profit from experience. The Wac uniform, while trim and neat, is admitted to be rather severe, particularly the hat. With 15,000 members failing to re-enlist when the organization merged with the regular Army, it seems that something is needed to inspire increased enthusiasm for this branch of the service. Just possibly that "something" might be a new uniform!

Drafting Common Sense

When the Army started calling up pre-Pearl Harbor fathers it bore down on a lever that was bound to squeeze some of the worst inequities and laxities out of the American manpower sponge. If fathers had to be taken, the country naturally began to ask, What about all these fellows that don't look very essential in industry? What about these boys who aren't strong enough for the Army—even a desk job—but somehow manage to play professional football or baseball?

These questions are not yet answered. But the country is likely now to come much closer to adequate answers than it has so far. The action of the Senate on the subjects makes a lot of sense. It turned down Senator Wheeler's plan to block the fathers' draft. Congress does not want to tie the Army's hands. But the Senate moved to ease the blow by greatly increasing family allowances. That may be a very expensive step, but it is simple justice.

Then to stop loopholes the Senate provided that any single man deferred for service in government or business must be certified in writing by his employer to be "indispensable." "Indispensable" is a very strong word, but lest employers or officials abuse it, the Senate further required that draft boards at present places of employment should pass on deferments. The lawmakers called up more common sense when they asked for a Presidential board to re-examine the Army and Navy physical standards to see if some of the 3,400,000 men classed as 4-F could not be used.

Neither the people nor Congress wish to cramp the armed services, but they cramp themselves when they adopt extreme and artificial standards, when they hold on slack non-combatant duty young fellows who are itching to get overseas and when they refuse to fill thousands of desk jobs with experienced men who may have flat feet or a few missing teeth. This situation needs a thorough going-over and we hope Congress keeps on bearing down.

A Great Responsibility

When Edward J. Noble, purchaser of the Blue Network, declares his intention of determining the operation of his radio chain "in accordance with true democratic principles," probably he means that—within reason—his organization will be guided by listeners' response and results of continuously conducted professional surveys. This open-mindedness is commendable. The problem is not easy, but it is not impossible to maintain a well-balanced service, with varying interests and opinions represented, when experienced radio personnel, trained into objectivity, are in control.

James Lawrence Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, takes the occasion of Mr. Noble's application for approval of the network transfer, to assail the policy of the National Association of Broadcasters of refusing to sell time to labor, business and other special groups. He designates this as "a restriction on the mechanics of free speech" and calls the standing offer of free time to such groups "back-door handouts." Mr. Fly feels the radio chains are too selective in their allotments of such time. Moreover, he would allot more free time and let practically everyone have "his say."

It is a coincidence that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its annual report, made public in Boston Monday, expresses "its sincere appreciation to the National Broadcasting Company for . . . providing time over its nation-wide network . . . without charge as a public service."

This selective free-time policy for special groups may be the best the broadcasters can do under the circumstances. Were all applicants for time on the air put on a strictly commercial basis, organizations with overflowing treasuries might succeed in shutting out altogether certain worthy causes and sections of opinion which have no huge publicity funds at their disposal. Yet the giving of time to selected groups involves the power to withhold, and imposes on broadcasters a very great responsibility.

The shopkeeper's prewar motto, "The customer is always right," has given way to what might be called the eeny-meeny-miney-mo policy: "If he hollers let him go."

Shocked at the recent increase in the price of hair-cuts, a canny friend of ours is said to be seriously contemplating carrying around a violin case.

His Hands Full

What to Do About Italy

The Bookshelf

By Saville R. Davis
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A book of the hour is WHAT TO DO ABOUT ITALY, by Gaetano Salvemini and George LaPiana (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $2.75). There is no comparable work anywhere on this all-important, immediate problem. By its side, the writings of foreign correspondents or so-called experts on the Italian problem are amateurish.

There is no word from Italian liberals within Italy, who have perforce kept silent for 21 years. Among those in exile, none has addressed himself to the practical problem in so thoroughgoing a manner. For Professors Salvemini and LaPiana are historians, contemporary news reporters, and practical statesmen with detailed plans.

The importance of their viewpoint is this:

* * *

At least 15 years before the rest of the world awakened to the nature and menace of Fascism, these men had known it, understood it and tempered themselves by every form of struggle against it. As Italians, they had an inbred, intuitive grasp of tyranny. They knew that Fascism was not just a bag of Mussolini's tricks, not merely a streamlined technique for controlling the new energy of the masses.

They had exact knowledge of the forces of social reaction in Italy which spawned and sustained the Fascist system, and without whose support Mussolini's one-man, one-party rule would have been impossible. By personal struggle against the pre-Fascist economic, monopolist, financial, ecclesiastical, royalist coalition which fought against social change in Italy, they knew the leaders of it, and they knew what it meant later on when these leaders showed up as the powers behind the puppet master in the Facist regime.

Today, as the Allies inherit a so-called ex-Fascist Government in Italy, these men have the key to the situation. They know that the issue of Fascism is at base the struggle over social reform, and that with or without the trappings of Mussolini, the battle will go on now and after this war. They know that the enemies of social change in Italy are capable of every subtlety, every appearance of liberalism in dealing with the Allies and trying to hold their privileged position. However disarming such reactionary men and social institutions may be, Professors Salvemini and LaPiana see unerringly that the fruits of their tree have been wars and tyrannies and every black thing against which the democracies fight.

Hence their vehemence in requiring that Italy be not subjected to a period of transition in which these groups would have free rein. Such a period would enable them merely to transfer their control from Fascism to the new regime, whatever outwardly democratic form it might take. By scores of subtle means, usually invisible or inaudible to the occupying Americans who don't understand this kind of dialect, let alone speak the Italian language adequately, they would throttle Italian democracy before it had strength to breathe.

After 21 years of tyranny, popular democracy can be a tender shoot, easily trampled if the big-hearted, kind Americans from across the seas don't know whom they are confirming in power. The history of Fascism in Europe has been one of outwitting the democracies by raising the bogey of Communism; it is not to be thought that the privileged groups which supported Fascism for their own ulterior reasons will have lost their competence now, when democracy seems to be the order of the day. They can tamper with democracy, too.

"What To Do About Italy" is a case study in what the world is fighting about, reducing the abstract political conflict of these times to the most tangible situation and fact. It offers a precise program for Italian democracy. Above all, it gives the American people the information and reasoning necessary to keep themselves from a delusion so great that one hesitates to contemplate it: the delusion that this war can be fought and won on a military plane, without understanding and consummating the social and moral change fundamental to our time.

* * *

The writers are to be congratulated, not merely for producing this timely volume, but for being themselves. Intellectual leadership is a rare quality lately; too many prefer to be what they call impartial and cautious in the face of the complexity of the times, not seeing that this can be fatal hesitation when the hour cries out for moral strength.

These two men are American citizens today. They have placed their faith in the common American people's sanity and democratic good will in dealing with a tangled European situation which is at best remote from American experience. They offer their best—a practical wisdom born of first-hand acquaintance with Europe's travail.

New Zealand and Lend-Lease

The war against Japan has made New Zealand an important bastion in the Southwest Pacific. After the blows of Pearl Harbor and Singapore, anxiety was felt among the people of New Zealand that they might be overrun by the then apparently very powerful Japanese forces. Though at once the utmost was done by everybody to strengthen the home defense of the country, one felt great relief when the uniforms of the United States troops became a frequent picture.

Now the vital help given by the American ally to New Zealand was revealed in the shape of some figures. As Mr. Nash, New Zealand Minister of Finance and the country's Ambassador to Washington, pointed out, supplies from the United States were ordered before the Lend-Lease Act was passed in March, 1941. Indeed, during the first half-year of 1943, payment of one and a half million New Zealand pounds, i. e., about $5,250,000 dollars for such supplies had been made to the United States. Lend-Lease, of course, has greatly increased the supplies delivered from the United States. Up to the end of June of this year, America had sent more than $100,000,000 worth.

This great help was not received by New Zealand without having done her share in assisting the United States under reverse lend-lease. The Dominion has provided coastal shipping, a measure involving great sacrifices. Moreover, the Americans in the Pacific had made requests for considerable quantities of primary produce and processed commodities. Though in addition to these commitments certain quantities had to be delivered to Britain, New Zealand has scarcely refused anything for which the United States or Britain had asked.

Though all this has brought about some major or minor hardships for the population, they are borne cheerfully. For the man in the street feels that things might have turned out not so good if U. S. lend-lease help had been less generous. In this way, lend-lease is felt by the New Zealanders to be not only a vital measure in this war of survival, but also a link to strengthen postwar relations.

Wellington, New Zealand — F. SCHAFER

"It Burns Him Up"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have intended writing to tell you how much I appreciated your editorial, "It Burns Him Up" [on the series of Schenley whisky ads.] The hypocrisy of the thing is what gets me—the word you used, "sophistry" is more accurate, probably.

The old-fashioned saloon, at least, was what it was—to use or leave alone. But the whitewashing, the attempt to pander to alcohol-users by this means, tops anything I have ever seen for suave hypocrisy.

Philadelphia — C. I. F.

Drawing Closer to Russia

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Preparations for the Moscow conference are just about complete. A large and impressive delegation has been picked and its members are packing bags and filling brief cases in an atmosphere of considerable optimism about prospects for success.

There are doubts and reservations, of course, but the fact is that spade work has progressed better than could have been anticipated six months ago and in many respects obstacles which loomed large very recently have been brought down to distinctly non-alarming proportions.

A major reason for the atmosphere of optimism is the fact that there is no longer any serious difference between Russia on the one side and the Anglo-American group on the other over measures which each considers necessary for individual security. It may be questioned by some observers that "security" is a sound basis for collaboration. But in official quarters where the responsibility rests, the feeling is that a sense of unchallenged "security" on both sides is the soundest and healthiest first step toward collaboration between countries which lack a background of common experience in collaboration.

The informal "alliance" between Britain and America, which has evolved in practice out of war collaboration and which was expressed during the Quebec conferences by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, is the "security" formula of their two countries. It balances Russia's concept of its own "security" as being founded on "strategic frontiers." Neither concept is being challenged by the other party any longer.

It remains for the earlier American reservations about Russian strategic frontiers to be formally abandoned. So far as the public record is concerned, American policy still does challenge Russian acquisition of some of the frontiers which Moscow has specified. But it can be stated that there is no challenge which Washington is not prepared to abandon at the conference table for what it considers adequate compensations. A real agreement with Russia would be considered such a compensation.

The Polish frontier question has been most successfully controlled in recent months. Given any disposition to reasonableness on the Kremlin's part, it is clear that a formula can be worked out which will satisfy Russia's desire for "strategic frontiers" and at the same time be acceptable to the Polish authorities, although it is not to be expected that they will accept it with any enthusiasm.

There is still a sympathetic hope for Finland, but the feeling here now is that Finland has largely sacrificed her claims to strong American support by stubborn and stupid tardiness in extricating herself from the German alliance. The Washington feeling is that if the Finns couldn't read the handwriting on the wall when Sweden closed its railroads to German troops, and got away with it, then Finland will have to take the consequences.

The Baltic States and Bessarabia will be the easiest Russian desires for both Washington and London to meet.

The basic consideration is that Washington and London are both ready to accept at the conference what Russia thinks it needs for its security, and that both equally feel their own security is sufficiently protected.

The Yugoslavian question was once a serious one, but has become noticeably less so with Anglo-American acceptance of the "Partisans" as respectable "comrades-in-arms." Although the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile still regards them as outsiders, military contact has been established with them and they are to receive just as much Anglo-American aid as the conservative faction led by General Mikhailovitch.

Russian readiness to collaborate in Mediterranean affairs is regarded as a healthy Russian move toward meeting these other concessions half way. Russia has an interest in the Mediterranean which makes the gesture something less than self-sacrificing, but it remains a move toward collaboration—in fact, it is collaboration and provides an important opportunity for developing the habit of working together.

The one major point on which no advance meeting of minds has been achieved potentially is the treatment of Germany after the war. But considering the progress made toward eliminating other points of disagreement, this one is going to be approached by the American delegation at least with hope, if not with certainty.

Some Apples Come High

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

It's a good thing Great-Grandfather wasn't around today or I'd have given him a piece of my mind. In most matters I have considerable respect for the old pioneer, but every time I pick the Sweet Graft apple tree I long to address him intimately and improve his knowledge of pomology.

The Sweet Graft is the tallest tree in our orchards. Great-Grandfather grafted it when he was a young man, and through the years he nurtured it into a tall and rangy specimen with the general shape and reach of an elm. We have no idea how old it is. My father says it looked just the same when he was a boy. Grandfather picked it carefully every Fall for something like 80 years. I intend to lavish every care on it and transmit it not only as productive, but higher and bigger. It is, despite our sentimental regard, a frightful chore to pick it.

If any technical orchardists are listening, it is really a King Sweet. The variety went out of style long ago. It is an apple with Tolman characteristics, but far nicer than a Tolman. It is to a McIntosh what ripe apricots are to a green potato ball—if you see what I mean. We don't sell them—we keep them and eat them all in the family. We call them reading apples. We read out the long winter evenings with Sweet Grafts in panfuls at our elbows. You can hear a Gould reading all over the house. As we munch, we think the Sweet Graft is the best apple in the world.

Great-Grandfather came up here with all his possessions on his back and carved out a home. He brought in his pocket a few apple seeds, and after he whacked down the forest he planted them. In a few years they were small trees, and their first fruit was "native." Then Great-Grandfather hiked back the long trail to civilization and cut some scions from apple trees in the orchards of friends. He grafted these, and in a few years he had true varieties growing on his seedlings. One of the scions was cut in the old King Orchards, owned by the family that gave Maine her first governor. We were always told Governor King's father originated the King Sweet—extant today (as far as I know) only on our place.

That's all very well—it's a fine apple with a fine history and an appreciative clientele. But Great-Grandfather made one powerful mistake. He grew his tree tall and straight. This is not good orchard practice. The higher the apples, the harder they are to pick—the fruit nearest the ground is the cheapest to gather. Every time I pick the tree I wish I might have pointed that out in the beginning.

The old Sweet Graft, however, was probably subjected to many trimming operations in its youth. No doubt sheep stood on their hind legs and ate off the lower limbs. Untold cows must have reached up as they went by and snagged a mouthload of leaves, bark, wood, and fruit. Horses probably did the same, but could reach higher. And probably Great-Grandfather took his saw to the tree at times, fixing so he could drive a load of hay underneath without having the top combed off. Nowadays sheep, cows, horses, hay, and saws are handled in such fashion apple trees are left dragging on the ground, and one can pick a whole orchard with a ladder he can manage one-handed.

The old Sweet Graft stands by the road, self-evident proof it grew in another century. The thirty-foot ladder isn't quite tall enough to reach the topmost apples, and when I start up to garner the crop I feel like kissing everyone good-by and carrying a lunch. It's lonesome up there, and far away, and vague miles stretch between me and those I love. Today, while I was farthest from home, musing to myself in the rare atmosphere, I heard a voice.

At first it seemed barely possible the voice was celestial, but it really came from the road down below. I focused at infinity and made out a man with his hands cupped to his mouth. He shouted again, and I heard him say, "How much are apples?"

I continued to pick, but answered, "Three dollars a bushel."

"They're kind of high, aren't they?" he objected.

"This is a high tree," I called back.

He went away then, and as I thought it over it appeared to be a fairly good joke, and in the end I didn't feel so badly toward Great-Grandfather, after all.

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